

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

THE

# NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND CLASS RATES.

Vol. XXVIII.

New York and Chicago, April 4, 1903.

No. 14



*The Late Gustavus Franklin Swift.*

## GUSTAVUS F. SWIFT IS DEAD

The flags hang at half-mast at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago. Gustavus Franklin Swift, the great American packer, is dead. He founded and built Swift & Company, handed the managerial reins of the great enterprise to his sons nearly a year ago, and crossed the eternal river on Sunday. Mr. Swift's death was in a sense sudden. He had for some time been suffering from an affection of the gall bladder. It was decided to operate upon him. The operation was performed at 5 p. m. Sunday, March 22, by Drs. Steele, Edwards and Andrews, and was considered successful. The patient rallied and grew strong with that rapidity which is characteristic of the force and robustness of the man. Mr. Swift was philosophic, cool-headed, iron-nerved and hopeful. His hope was a sort of self-willed success, which his nature and mental inertia forced. The family and friends of the great packer and philanthropist became as confident and hopeful as the patient himself, and shared their joy at his seeming recovery. Everything went well until Sunday, March 29. An incident of this confidence and feeling of safety was in the fact that Herbert L.—generally known to the trade as "Bert"—Swift, a son of the deceased, left the evening before for Boston to take up the thread of his Eastern business where it was suddenly laid down but a few days before. At 7 o'clock Sunday morning the patient awoke after a refreshing sleep. He asked the doctors to let him sit out in the sun for a few moments. This was not permitted. To members of his family he said:

"I feel like getting up and going down for breakfast."

That was the good cheer at 7 a. m., when the family, happy over such a greeting from the kind, loving, thoughtful father and husband, went down to the breakfast room in that colonial palace over which gloom hung the days before. At 8:30, an hour and a half later, Mr. Swift was dead.

"Come!" the angel of death said—and he went, like all rugged men go, in haste. It was 8 o'clock when the physicians called to see their distinguished patient, and after noting his extremely satisfactory progress, lingered a moment to congratulate Mrs. Swift on this fact and thus cheer her devoted soul as she passed down for the breakfast, to which she went with sweeter cheer and to rejoice around the family board with those whose hearts had already been gladdened with the good morning news. At 8:30, half an hour later, while the medical men were still in consultation in the sick chamber, they were startled by a sudden, convulsive gasp from the patient. In five minutes he was dead. Gustavus F. Swift dead! The family had their sweet joy ruthlessly thrust from them, and a sadness, a grief, a sorrow thrust in upon their hearts, the bitterness of which a devoted wife and a devoted child to a true and a devoted man alone can feel, but which no word can describe—a grief whose pang aches the very soul and pulls to its extreme tension every heart-string and every nerve fibre.

The news soon circled the world, and those who knew the beloved man and marvelous business character began trying to realize that so dreadful a thing had happened.

Herbert L. Swift was stopped on his way East. He returned to Chicago by fast train.

As the peaceful face lay there, calm in death, at 8:35, one could hardly imagine that the stilled tongue had less than half an hour before said, in a cheery tone:

"I'll soon be well now. It's about time I was getting up and putting on my clothes."

The cause of Mr. Swift's sudden collapse was an internal hemorrhage from the wound made by the operation. The inner flow of blood disturbed the functions of the vital organs and forced the sad end at a time, too, when the surgeons thought the crisis in the case well passed.

All of the family except Herbert were present when the end came. The great financier and industrial builder had gone before the Sabbath school bell of his own church rang out that bright Sunday morning. Mr. Swift was a Methodist and a devout worshipper at St. James' Church, in Chicago, where he was an active and beloved member.

His body was laid away in Mount Hope Cemetery, near Morgan Park, by the side of his beautiful daughter, Annie May, who died about fourteen years ago, and whose memory he dearly cherished. The services were conducted by his pastor, Rev. Camden M. Cobern.

Gustavus Franklin Swift was born on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, June 24, 1839. He died March 29, 1903. He was not born with a "silver spoon in his mouth." He was what he made himself—the architect of his own fortune; and succeeding generations have in the man and his business structure a model worthy of emulation and copy. At the time of his death Mr. Swift was 63 years and 9 months old—truly an early departure for one apparently so strong and robust. He was in many respects the most remarkable man of the most remarkable period of American industrial life. He lived and built among giants and in periods when adversity swept large men and large enterprises from the arena, leaving the remainder according to the laws of "the survival of the fittest."

On January 3, 1861, he married Miss Annie M. Higgins. It was a love match, one of those tender affairs which last a lifetime. To his devoted wife he was a model husband and to their children the word "father" sounded sweet. At the time of Mr. Swift's marriage he was but 23 years old, and far from being a millionaire. He never even had the chance to walk through college, and he kicked out at the back door. But he had some schooling, though, at Sandwich and Brighton, Mass. Because of the fact that he had to earn his living by the sweat of his brow, not having anyone to pitchfork him into a good, easy thing as "his father's son," he left school early. At the age of 14 we find him working for a butcher at Sandwich for a trifling over \$1 per week. The balance he received in ideas. One of the first of his ideas was to be a butcher himself.

He was an honest, good and hard-working lad, and people took to the industrious boy. Soon after he left his butcher employ—he had remained there a year—he tried a meat experiment. Young Swift bought a fat cow, just killed her himself, skinned the beast, quartered the carcass and cut the quarters up into such steaks, roasts and pieces as his boss butcher had done. Then he took these around to the people he knew and sold them. He made, what was then to him, a big pile of money. He repeated the experiment. Then he bought a bunch of cattle. The people about Sandwich might have facetiously called him "Swift, the Sandwich man," but they didn't. They liked the energetic boy and helped him. He bought a hog. Its cuts sold as well and as readily as did the pieces of his cow. He was attracted to Brighton, where he went into that same business, though still only a boy. So decided was his success and conspicuous his incisive character that he at once attracted the notice of J. A. Hathaway, a well-known meat man of that day in Boston, through one of his agents, in whose territory was Brighton. Young Swift was finally induced to join Mr. Hathaway's staff. His employer was not long in finding out that his new acquisition was the shrewdest livestock buyer in the business. He became invaluable to the Boston man, who soon sent him to Albany as his business representative in that important centre. It was not long after this that Mr. Hathaway took the bright young fellow into partnership with him. This move was to both acquire a strong partner as well as to head off an inevitable competitor. The reverses which led up to the financial crisis of 1875 affected the business of this concern.

Young G. F. Swift, in 1875, left for Chicago. He then had but little money—but courage? He had a wealth of it, and he seemed to feel the future. He seemed to take an instantaneous view of the possibilities of the West—livestock, railroads, river and lake transportation, all. He was still with Mr. Hathaway. He confided his great conception to his then partner, who offered him \$8,000 a year to act as his livestock buyer. G. F. Swift had a family, and he needed the money, but he declined the offer and stepped into the field alone and for himself. He was 36 years old when he bought "Billy" Moore's little slaughter house at Chicago, and at once began to kill a few cattle. His first year was a profitable one. The great packers whose houses are now the competitors of his were his competitors then. P. D. Armour, Michael Cudahy, Nelson Morris and G. H. Hammond were then giants in the young field—giants by the side of G. F. Swift. Just stop to take a peep.

In 1875 G. F. Swift had one employee and sold \$7,500 worth of products.

In 1902 Swift & Company had 23,000 employees and sold \$200,000,000 worth of products.

In 1886 Swift & Company incorporated with \$300,000. Thirteen years later, in 1899, the capitalization was \$20,000,000, and there was not a dollar of watered stock in it all.

The first engine the young packer ever used is now at Bean Lake, Mo. A boy could almost carry it. Mr. Swift did not kill anything but cattle until 1884. In that year he began the slaughter of sheep, adding a big abattoir a year later. His first shipment of fresh meat to Boston in the winter of 1875-6 was the beginning of his great transportation career and the first exhibition of that brilliancy which made the name "Swift" a household word in the home and on the railroad. He and H. A. Hirsh hired a freight car, fixed it up, put a small stove in it, filled the car with dressed beef of their own butchering, got in and started East. They sold the meat well in Boston. Now the name of Swift is parallel with the development of the fresh beef industry, of which he was the greatest exponent. He was a man of action, always got there, and consulted his men as to investments.

His competitors said of him: "He's got the longest head in the business."

W. H. Thompson, for years president of the Livestock Exchange, said of him: "He always had a cheery word for every man, woman and child. Three or four years ago that used to be a regular Swift settlement, and it is yet, for that matter."

J. Ogden Armour, president of Armour & Co., pays his honored competitor this just tribute: "Mr. Swift was a great man, a great organizer, and had great ability. He left a business of tremendous proportions, but left it in good shape, so that it cannot be hurt by his death. His sons are fully competent to manage it."

"Billy" Russell, one of his departmental chiefs, thus speaks of him: "I believe every act of charity he ever did was done under cover. He never wanted the recipient to know. If he saw a man was in trouble, he never went to that man and offered his help, but he offered it through somebody else under an iron-clad promise that the source of his aid would not be made known. Woe to the man who divulged such a secret."

He succeeded, but there were the elements in his character, the philosophy in his life and the activity in his work for success. His business success and labors taught him the value of the following sayings of his:

Don't drink.

No man, however rich, has enough money to waste in putting on style.

The richer a man gets, the more careful he should be to keep his head level.

The man that doesn't know his business from the top clean down to the bottom isn't any kind of a business man.

Business, religion and pleasure of the right kind should be the only things in life for any man.

A big head and a big bank account were never found together to the credit of anyone and never will be.

No young man is rich enough to smoke 25-cent cigars.

Every time a man loses his temper he loses his head, and when he loses his head he loses several chances.

Next to knowing your own business, it's a mighty good thing to know as much about your neighbor's as possible, especially if he's in the same line.

The man with the biggest title and salary should be the biggest man in the firm.

The best a man ever did shouldn't be his standard for the rest of his life.

The successful men of to-day worked mighty hard for what they have got; the men of tomorrow will have to work harder to get it away.

You can never make a big success working for anybody else.

He says that he finds the above maxims necessary for business success.

The cheaper market for livestock in the comparatively new West originated the refrigerator car—crude, indeed, as compared with the vast lines now in use—and after one or two winter seasons of shipping, the experiment was carried further along into summer, and soon was an assured success. The first one of his line rolled out in 1880.

From that day forward the whole complexion of the beef trade in this country was changed. The business grew with astonishing rapidity to enlarged yards and markets, with branches for distribution. The Swift Company took on development very fast. Plants were built first at Chicago, then at Kansas City, Omaha and on up to St. Joseph. In 1893 the St. Louis plant was founded, and the plant at St. Paul soon went up. Thus his business grew from the floor space of a peddler's wagon to that of 208 acres in 30 years—truly a marvelous performance. The one car experimental shipment of the winter of 1875-6 had in 1902 increased to 100,000 carloads of packinghouse products. This year a new \$2,000,000 plant was opened at Fort Worth, Tex. It is more than probable that Swift & Company will sell \$250,000,000 worth of products in 1903. The size of Mr. Swift's conceptions and the immense scope and ramification of his business plans may be judged from the simple fact that when his concern sold \$150,000,000 worth in a year, he said: "The business is in its infancy!" His men and his affairs had his deep personal concern.

G. F. Swift was the father of eleven children. Of these nine still live. They are: Louis F. Swift, Edward F. Swift, Mrs. Edward Morris, Charles H. Swift, George H. Swift, Herbert L. Swift, Gustavus F. Swift, Mrs. Ernest H. Eversz and Harold H. Swift.

The funeral services were held at St. James' M. E. Church last Tuesday at 1:30 p. m. The honorary pallbearers were:

#### HONORARY PALLBEARERS.

F. A. Howe, Albert H. Veeder, N. W. Harris, L. A. Carton, W. H. Thompson, Edward Tilden, Nelson Morris, Levi B. Doud, J. Ogden Armour, Prof. R. M. Cumnock, J. P. Lyman, Michael Cudahy, John Robertson, A. B. Butler, S. W. Hawson, James C. Hutchins, E. G. Keith, E. A. Potter, D. E. Hartwell, D. S. Googins, Frank G. Macomber, L. D. Condee, N. E. Hollis, D. W. Potter, W. H. Brintnall, Tuttle Culver.

#### ACTIVE PALLBEARERS.

F. S. Hayward, C. O. Young, Wellington Leavitt, William J. Russell, F. A. Fowler, A. R. Fay, F. T. Fuller, I. H. Rich.

Mr. Swift's personal wealth was about \$15,000,000. His family are all wealthy in their own right. The young men are highly educated and groomed in the business. It will therefore run on smoothly. The plants of the big concerns closed in respect and their branches all over the country followed. Flags were at half-mast in the Stock Yards. The business world will miss the dead packer, and his imprint on trade cannot be erased. The most remarkable man of a most remarkable era has gone forever.

His career marks vividly the opportunities

for a poor boy in this land, and is worthy of emulation.

He leaves a family of sons born and bred in the business, and under whose control it will pass on as smoothly as ever before.

An episode showing the characteristics of the man was when, in the panicky days of 1893, he stepped into the Board of Trade at Chicago and in response to a rumor that Swift & Company had failed, he rapped for attention, and after promptly receiving it, mounted a table and in a few laconic words stilled the doubting mind. This brief sentence was all he uttered:

"It is reported that Swift & Company have failed. Swift & Company cannot fail. It is impossible."

He strode from the room. "Fail" was not in his category.

The following epitome of his eventful life is by courtesy of the Chicago Daily Drovers' Journal:

- 1839—June 24, born at Sandwich, Cape Cod, Mass.
- 1861—January 3, married to Miss Annie M. Higgins.
- 1861—Left his father's farm and set up a retail butcher shop at Barnstable, Mass.; purchases made in Boston suburbs and as far west as Albany, N. Y.
- 1869—Moved his business to Brighton, Mass., enlarged it, trading in cattle between Buffalo, Albany and Boston.
- 1872—Formed partnership with J. A. Hathaway under the name of Hathaway & Swift and removed to Albany.
- 1875—Hathaway & Swift transferred their business to Chicago, shipping livestock to Eastern markets.
- 1878—Swift Bros. & Co. superseded Hathaway & Swift; slaughter house established and dressed meat first shipped in refrigerator cars.
- 1885—Swift & Company incorporated.
- 1886—Estimated that the company employed, all told, 1,600 men.
- 1888—First branch established at Kansas City. Others as follows: Omaha, 1890; St. Louis, 1892; St. Joseph, 1896; St. Paul, 1897; Fort Worth, 1902.
- 1898—Abandoned his residence in the Stock Yards district at Forty-fifth street and Emerald avenue and moved to 4848 Ellis avenue.
- 1903—January 1, his firm employed upward of 23,000 men.
- 1903—March 29, died at his home of hemorrhage.

"Always keep right side up," the writer has heard him say. So insistent was he on that line that he would call the attention of an employee to a topsy box. He took the writer once to a window of his big general offices, and pointing to a red building, said:

"I remember the day I started in one room over that way. Well, it's a pretty big room now," he observed with a pleasant smile, as he looked around on the 600 employees at the desks before him.

Mr. Swift was a man of indomitable will, courageous and brave. He was democratic, unostentatious, kind-hearted, and leaves behind a mourning and bereaved army of employees.

Any employee could go to him freely with a question for decision and obtain satisfaction. He regarded his business employees as a great family, and early and often solicited their being interested with him. Long before profit-sharing had been introduced by any industry, Mr. Swift shared the stock of his concern with his employees, after giving them such time to pay for it as was most convenient.

For the daily worker he instituted a plan

of allowing them to deposit their savings with the local treasurers, paying them interest for their money and allowing them to buy stock from one share up, as their circumstances permitted. In this way he was able to obtain an especial effort, for his success was likewise theirs, and it created a band of hustling, ambitious workers, contributing to the great success.

His keen eye was always open for the little things, and he cared nothing for matters that were progressing aright. It was the wayward things that demanded and received his attention. He was a master of detail, and many a striving employee was surprised by his close insight and close perception of the fine points

of the trade. His memory was wonderful, and his searching investigation of all problems brought before him was a surprise to many. He could gather the pith of any subject and render a decision on questions of great import with surprising rapidity, so keen was his perception.

Like all great generals, he had a way of inspiring his lieutenants who came in contact with him to a greater and more zealous effort.

A man of marked individuality, he was known to nearly everyone in every branch of the wholesale trade throughout the length and breadth of this country and many parts in English-speaking Europe. His memory will be revered everywhere.

## GERMAN MEAT INSPECTION LAW

Following is the new meat inspection law of Germany, which went into effect on April 1, the translation being that of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture:

HON. JAMES WILSON,  
Secretary of Agriculture.

An act concerning the inspection of animals to be slaughtered (food animals) and of meat, June 3, 1900.

We, William, by the grace of God, German Emperor, King of Prussia, etc., decree in the name of the Empire, the assent of the Federal Council and of the Reichstag having been obtained, what follows:

Section 1. Neat cattle, swine, sheep, goats, horses and dogs, the meat of which is intended to be used as food for man, shall be subject to an official inspection both before and after slaughter. By decision of the Federal Council (Bundesrat) the obligatory inspection may be extended to other food animals.

In case of emergency slaughter, the ante-mortem inspection may be omitted.

The following are to be considered as cases of emergency: When there is reason to fear that the animal may die before the arrival of the competent (proper local) inspector, or that the meat may become materially reduced in value owing to the aggravation of the diseased condition, or when, in consequence of an accident, the animal must be killed immediately.

Sec. 2. In the case of food animals the meat of which is intended to be used exclusively in the owner's own household, the ante-mortem inspection may be omitted wherever the animals do not present any signs of disease which would exclude the fitness of their meat as food; the post-mortem inspection also may be omitted whenever such indications of disease are likewise not revealed during the killing and dressing.

Traffic in meat the inspection of which has been omitted on the ground of Sec. 2, paragraph 1, is forbidden.

As "own household" in the sense of Sec. 2, paragraph 1, are not to be considered: The household of the barracks, hospitals, educational institutions, eating establishments,

prisons, alms houses and similar institutions, nor the household of the butchers, meat dealers, nor of hotel, saloon and restaurant keepers.

Sec. 3. The (respective) federated governments are authorized to order the inspection, at places where and times when a communicable (epizootic) animal disease prevails, of all food animals exposed to said disease.

Sec. 4. Meats in the sense of this law, are fresh or prepared parts of warm-blooded animals, so far as said parts are edible. As "parts" are also considered fats and sausages prepared from warm-blooded animals; other products, however, only so far as the Bundesrath orders.

Sec. 5. In order to accomplish the inspections, inspection districts shall be established; for each of such districts shall be appointed at least one inspector and one deputy inspector.

The establishment of the inspection districts and the appointment of the inspectors devolve upon the federated governmental authorities. For the inspections to be performed in the military preserved meat factories there may be special inspectors appointed by the military authorities.

As inspectors are to be appointed officially recognized veterinarians or other persons who have demonstrated a sufficient knowledge.

Sec. 6. If from the inspections there is shown the presence or the suspicion of a disease, for which compulsory notification exists, action is to be taken in accordance with the regulations in force governing the case at hand.

Sec. 7. If the ante-mortem inspection does not furnish any ground for preventing the slaughtering, the inspector shall permit it to take place under any special precautions which, in his judgment, should be adopted.

The slaughter of the animal presented for inspection shall not take place before permission is given, and then only under the special precautionary measures ordered.

If the slaughter does not take place, at latest two days after permission is given, then it shall be allowable only after a re-inspection and a second permission.

Sec. 8. If the post-mortem inspection shows

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Perfect construction  
Absolute separation  
of water from steam

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no ground for the condemnation of the meat, the inspector shall declare it as fit for consumption by man.

Before the inspection, parts of a slaughtered animal shall not be taken away.

Sec. 9. If the inspection shows that the meat is unfit as food for man, then the inspector shall place a provisional embargo upon it, inform the owner of this fact and shall immediately give notice to the police authorities.

Meat the unwholesomeness of which has been established by the inspection shall not be brought into traffic as nutriment or food for man.

The use of this meat for other purposes may be permitted by the police authorities, so far as sanitary considerations do not contraindicate. The police authorities shall determine what precautionary measures are to be adopted in order to prevent the use of such meats as food for man.

This meat shall not be brought into traffic without permission from the police, and then only under the precautionary measures prescribed by the police authorities.

This meat shall be disposed of by the police authorities in such manner that it can do no harm, so far as its use for other purposes (Sec. 9, paragraph 3) is not permitted.

Sec. 10. The inspection shows that the meat is only conditionally fit as food for man, then the inspector shall place a provisional

(Continued on page 18.)

## TRADE GLEANINGS

The Kansas City (Kan.) Soap Company has completed plans for the erection of a \$50,000 soap factory to be built at Armourdale.

Mr. Stewart, of Franklinville, N. Y., is attempting to organize a \$10,000 company to erect a patent process tannery in Franklinville.

The Central Stock Yards Company of Louisville, Ky., is interested in a project to establish a \$75,000 packinghouse in connection with the Central Stock Yards.

The Cudahy Packing Company's plant at Duluth, Minn., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$8,000. The loss was covered by insurance.

The Pittsburg Provision Company of Allegheny City, Pa., has secured permits to build nine scale houses on Herr's Island to cost \$11,200.

### GOOD FRIDAY CLOSING.

The New York Produce Exchange will be closed April 10 (Good Friday).

### STOCKS AND PROVISIONS CHICAGO.

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand in Chicago at the close of business March 31, as reported to the Board of Trade:

	March 31, 1903.	March 31, 1902.
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '02.....	24,492	50,844
Mess pork made Oct. 1, '01, to Oct. 1, '02.....	45	10,000
Other kinds of barrelled pork.....	33,399	35,789
P. S. lard made since Oct. 1, '02.....	11,108	55,574
Other kinds of lard.....	10,800	11,388
Short rib middles made since Oct. 1, '02.....	9,320,096	24,352,210
Short rib middles made previous to Oct. 1, '02.....	200,000	
Short clear middles.....	429,609	1,094,450
Extra short clear middles made since Oct. 1, '02.....	5,443,336	3,119,716
Extra short rib middles.....	2,514,950	4,213,102
Long clear middles.....	50,800	503,803
Dry salted shoulders.....	627,035	1,054,010
Sweet pickled shoulders.....	667,511	3,216,515
Sweet pickled hams.....	36,270,071	49,145,110
D. S. bellies.....	13,726,179	14,153,178
S. P. bellies.....	10,381,220	13,944,132
S. P. picnic hams.....	11,202,826	11,897,877
S. P. Boston shoulders.....	2,799,200	4,088,570
S. P. skinned hams.....	8,498,622	16,476,206
Other cuts.....	9,584,735	11,615,501

### KANSAS CITY.

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand in Kansas City at the close of business March 31, as reported to the Board of Trade:

	March 31, 1903.	March 31, 1902.
Mess pork, bbls.....	1	....
Other kinds pork, bbls.....	801	2,280
P. S. lard contract, tcs.....	773	2,570
Other kinds lard, tcs.....	2,936	5,384
Short rib middles, lbs.....	1,917,600	7,461,464
Short clear middles, lbs.....	92,700	298,582
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.....	3,853,800	4,781,700
Long clear middles, lbs.....	22,500	....
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.....	901,900	4,03,900
D. S. bellies, lbs.....	1,830,100	2,111,931
S. P. shoulders, lbs.....	629,200	753,376
S. P. hams, lbs.....	10,576,400	18,941,343
S. P. bellies, lbs.....	2,427,000	4,260,386
S. P. Cal. ham, lbs.....	4,179,800	3,955,467
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.....	3,024,000	3,079,288
Other cut meat, lbs.....	3,314,400	4,367,250

Total cut meats, lbs.....

Live Hogs.		
Received .....	137,111	160,029
Shipped .....	180	7,876
Driven out .....	136,734	152,673
Average weight .....	218	188

### LIVERPOOL STOCKS.

	April 1.	March 1.
Bacon, boxes.....	20,800	18,700
Hams, boxes.....	3,400	7,500
Shoulders, boxes.....	2,300	2,700
Cheese, boxes.....	36,400	47,000
Butter, cwt.....	15,200	10,200
Lard, tierces.....	1,700	3,800
Lard, other kinds, tons.....	1,400	650

### NEW YORK LARD STOCK.

Prime lard, tcs., 6,036; off grade do., tcs., 100; Stearine, tcs., 500. Total, 6,636 tierces. March 15—7,508 tcs., including 6,818 tcs. prime.

### PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Memberships quoted at \$500 to \$550.

Proposed for membership: J. Walter Labaree (broker.)

Visitors: D. L. Bailey, London; W. J. Chambers, Robert Rankin, Geo. Bingham, N. R. Hughes, Liverpool; Andrew C. Wieland, Montreal; W. J. Gear, Montreal; Alfred N. Clement, New Orleans; James Braeley, Chicago; J. N. Barnes, Duluth; N. Tompkins, Toledo.

### ADDITIONAL FEBRUARY EXPORTS.

Cottonseed — February, 1902, 2,201,340 gals., value \$850,502; 1903, 2,908,178 gals., value \$1,154,352; for eight months, 1902, 23,918,734 gals., value \$9,063,329; 1903, 27,190,792 gals., value \$10,798,474.

Oil Cake and Oil Cake Meal—February, 1902, 146,318,351 lbs., value \$1,767,373; 1903, 134,175,887 lbs., value \$1,603,197; for eight months, 1902, 1,111,049,336 lbs., value \$13,341,570; 1903, 1,175,730,287 lbs., value \$13,964,970.

Oleo Oil—February, 1902, 8,765,687 lbs., value \$800,367; 1903, 10,697,237 lbs., value \$981,466; for eight months of 1902, 100,054,582 lbs., value \$8,619,304; 1903, 70,193,205 lbs., value \$6,872,216.

Oleomargarine—February, 1902, 587,951 lbs., value \$59,552; 1903, 761,104 lbs., value \$77,679; for eight months, 1902, 3,690,029 lbs., value \$381,550; 1903, 3,834,890 lbs., value \$411,681.

### IMPORTS OF HIDES AND SKINS.

February, 1902, 24,050,391 lbs., value \$4,060,573; 1903, 22,002,599 lbs., value \$4,154,810; for eight months, 1902, 214,775,576 lbs., value \$38,095,198; 1903, 207,411,200 lbs., value \$37,550,700.

### MORRIS & CO. IN INDIANA.

Morris & Company has been incorporated under the laws of Indiana. The incorporation papers were taken out last week.

## FOR SALE

One four-ton Pontifex absorption refrigerating machine, with all fittings complete, \$500. In fine condition. Address

ATLAS Refinery,  
Newark, N. J.

**A COLD WATER PAINT**

Water is cheap, so is Lythite. The latter is a dry powder. Just mix it with cold water and you have a good, durable paint, for inside or outside work. A perfect sanitary coating that resists fire and the weather. Send for color card and descriptive pamphlet.

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## AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

An active and responsible business man, with the highest references, recently established an agency and commission house in Vienna, Austria. American exporters and manufacturers who desire to extend their trade to Austria, Hungary and the European Orient will find it in their best interest to address J. F., 18, care of The National Provisioner, Produce Exchange, New York.

## THE GERMAN MEAT INSPECTION LAW

(Continued from page 18.)

embargo upon it, shall inform the owner of this fact, and shall immediately give notice to the police authorities. The latter shall determine under what safeguarding measures the meat can be made fit for human food.

Meat which has thus been recognized as only conditionally fit (for nutriment and food for man) shall not be brought into traffic as nutriment and food for man, before it has been made fit for human food by the safeguarding measures prescribed by the police authorities.

So far as such action of making the meat fit for food is not taken, the provisions of Sec. 9, paragraphs 3 to 5, shall apply.

Sec. 11. Dealing in meat thus made fit as food for man (Sec. 10, paragraph 1) can take place only under a designation making this condition recognizable.

Dealing in and use of such meat by meat dealers and hotel, saloon and restaurant keepers are allowed only license from the police authorities. This license shall be revocable at any time. Such meat shall be delivered to the above-mentioned tradespeople only so far as such a license has been granted to them. In the business rooms of these persons it must be made especially evident by means of an intelligible sign in a conspicuous place that meat of the quality designated in paragraph 1 (Sec. 11) is sold or used.

Meat dealers shall not offer for sale nor sell this quality of meat in the same rooms in which (unconditionally) wholesome meat (Sec. 8) is offered for sale or sold.

### Imported Canned Meat.

Sec. 12. The importation past the customs line of meat in hermetically sealed cans, or in other similar vessels, of sausages and other mixtures made from chopped meat is prohibited.

As for all other meats, the following provisions relative to their importation past the customs line shall be in force until Dec. 31, 1903:

1. Fresh meat may be imported past the customs line only in entire carcasses, but the carcasses of neat cattle (with the exception of calves) and of swine may be cut into halves.

The pleura and the peritoneum, lungs, heart, kidneys, and, in case of cows, the udder also, must be attached to the carcass in natural connection. The Bundesrath is authorized to extend this provision to further organs.

2. Prepared meat may be imported only when from its origin and its preparation danger to human health is, as shown by experience, excluded, or when, at the time of importation, its harmlessness to man's health can be determined in a reliable manner. This determination is to be considered impracticable, especially in shipments of pickled meat (Pockelfleisch), when the weight of single pieces is less than four kilograms (8.8 lbs. avoirdupois). This order does not apply to hams, bacon and casings.

Meat which, although subjected to a preserving process, has practically retained the

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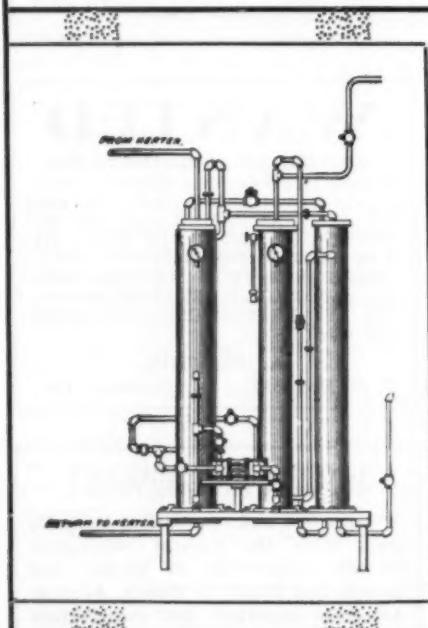
**MERRITT & COMPANY**  
1009 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia

properties of fresh meat, or which, through suitable treatment, can recover those properties, is not to be considered as prepared meat. Such meat comes under the provisions of number 1 (fresh meats).

After Dec. 31, 1903, the conditions governing the importation of meat are to be determined anew by law. If no new law is enacted by the time mentioned, the regulations established by Sec. 12, paragraph 2, shall re-

(Continued on page 23.)

## Automatic Ice and Refrigerating Machinery



- 1.—No outside motive power or skilled attendance required.
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*The*  
**NATIONAL PROVISIONER**  
 NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

**THE GERMAN MEAT INSPECTION  
ACT**

On Wednesday, April 1, the German Meat Inspection Law of June 3, 1900, went into full effect. An imperial order of August, 1900, had fixed that date, with the assent of the Bunsenrath.

The importation of meat in hermetically sealed cans or any other similar vessels, of sausages and other mixtures made from chopped meat was prohibited since October, 1900, up to which time the trade was granted a time of grace to wind up existing contracts. The full text of the law is re-published in this issue for the convenience of the American trade. It is unnecessary for us at this time to repeat our disapproving judgment of the law, which the German Government itself hesitated for a long time to approve in all its severity and annoyance. It is a class law, issued in the interests of the Agrarians, harmful to the masses of the population of the German Empire, and was passed under high political pressure. The effects of the new law will increase with the growing shortage in domestic supply of meats and with the continued increase in population of the Fatherland. In our opinion, it will not take very long before the German Government will be forced to modify and to finally rescind this class legislation.

**THE SPIRIT OF RECIPROCITY**

The controlling sentiment in the ratification of the Cuban treaty was trade reciprocity. It is not proper that business with our latest ward under the Monroe Doctrine could be decently conducted except under a reciprocal pact. The people of the United States have, for a long time, been large consumers of certain products of Cuba that are not raised in this country. By the very nature of the case Cuba needed much that she could not produce. This country supplies that need. Swap was the simple word which covered the case. The reciprocity of trade involved mutual loss at the custom house. Cuba, however, having been freed from the burdens of Castilian taxation for money which was spent on the other side of the Straits of Gibraltar, needs less money. The United States will find that the increased trade with the new republic below the Gulf will compensate for any loss at the custom house. The Senate, during the debate, disclosed a general leaning towards modified reciprocity as a general trade proposition. It is believed that this symptom touches the Cabinet and the President, and that more active negotiations in this respect are not undertaken because of the selfish interference of powerful business interests in this country. The Kasson treaties personify this intrigue. Cuba is fortunate, therefore, in being permitted a ratified treaty.

**A GREAT PACKER DEAD**

A great packer is gone. Gustavus F. Swift is dead. The industrial world feels the shock and the loss.

The deceased packer was the founder and head of the immense packinghouse business of Swift & Company. Mr. Swift was in many respects the most remarkable man which this age has produced. His enterprise is a monument to his skill, shrewdness and long business foresight. The business of Swift & Company rose from a cart to an annual output of \$200,000,000 per year in about thirty years. It was through a series of remarkable conditions, industrial and commercial, and one man did it. The imprint of the Swift mind, the Swift character and the Swift method is on the packinghouse industry to stay. Great as the dead packer was as a daring and original force in the trade world, his personality was not less influential in private life. He was plain, modest, democratic, a lover of his family and of his home, a firm friend, possessed of as tender a heart as a man ever had. G. F. Swift was as good as he was great. He never forgot a worthy act, and he never forgot a mean one, though he forgave it and never retaliated. He never whined over a loss, nor crowed over a success. Unmindful of himself, he never shirked work or duty. G. F. Swift was a business hero in every sense.

The National Provisioner adds condolence with the bereaved family, and with the trade deplores the passing of one so true and tried, especially at a time when the great industry of which he was a chief architect can ill afford to lose so sterling a mind and so staunch a man as was G. F. Swift, the dead packer.

Mr. Swift built on such broad and sound lines that at no stage of the building was his enterprise in a doubtful or unsafe position. His foresight and shrewd judgment were as wonderful as his daring in executing his clear conceptions and fortified plans. As a reader of men he gathered about him chiefs and advisers whose characters were as sterling and whose heads as cool and clear as his own. Every one of his sons, after a good education, was trained to the Swift business and given employment. Not one of them took to another path. The indomitable packer fought out the battle of existence with the meat giants of his time, weathered the adversities which felled other giants in their path, and held to the front with a dash and a success which dazzled all men. Packinghouse history will contain no more startling and brilliant a chapter than that which tells the story of Swift & Company along with that of the great packer chief, G. E. Swift.

**COMPOUND LARD'S MAGIC**

The popularity of compound lard as a cooking substance has so increased in domestic favor as to give a new importance to the industry affected by it. Its manufacture has done as much as anything to draw packing-house energy and capital to the South and to stimulate the cottonseed oil mill and other industries in that section. In fact, the compound lard industry is becoming such a factor in the packing-house trade that its manufacture is entirely revolutionizing the rendering end of the meat factory. Under all of the exigencies of the case—supply, factory conditions, transportation and consumption—it is easily seen why large concerns seek location in Texas and why the competitors of such houses find it necessary to follow them to the same section of the country. The "Lone Star State" is the biggest producer of the ingredients which enter into the composition of compound lard, and Texas, with the populations of the neighboring hot States, furnish an excellent market for the output of the local factories. The countries to the south are nearer at hand to a Southern plant. The extension of the compound lard industry through the consumptive market has given new importance to the cottonseed oil industry and a sympathetic nudge to the vegetable fertilizer and soap industries. The present disposition to erect large packing and rendering plants in the South is not only a trade evolution, but it will prove to be a powerful factor in the commercial and industrial revolution of the South.

**INTOXICATED PORK AND BEEF**

Experts have got around to the view that the meats of animals partake of the nature of the foods they eat. That is, that the marketed viand is the sum of the animal's bill of fare. That being the case, alcoholized pork and intoxicated beef are in sight. The "Cattle Feeding and Distilling Company" is a form of corporation which is coming more and more into vogue. The residue of the still is put into beef. Some hogs at a Tennessee malt station showed all the evidences of being drunk, and their pork had a rare flavor. The biblical expression, "meat and drink," may have fulfillment in the same product in the modern distillery feeding plant. The food and the intoxication may yet be obtained in the alcoholized steak. The feeding of brewery and distillery swill to hogs and cattle draws to mind the old lady who, when her flock of turkeys toppled over crying "Kit-kit-kit!" after eating the refuse of a cherry brandy still, said: "Why didn't y' quit afore y' commenced?" She is then reported to have killed one of the stupefied birds in anger, ate it the next day and started out to "paint the town" with her "enthuzied" tongue. The brewery and still-house beef and pork have not been fully tested, but it is to be hoped that the prohibitionist will not on the one hand bar it from his diet, or that the other fellow will not rush the killing floor for the reinforced blood or the cooler for the tonicked steak. In the meantime distillery beef and pork feeding is becoming quite an industry in this country.

April 4, 1903.

**The  
National Provisioner**  
NEW YORK and  
CHICAGO & C.

Published by  
**THE FOOD TRADE PUBLISHING CO.**  
(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York.)  
Dr. J. H. SENNER... President

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**FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS**

**Provisions.**

Hogs are 10c. lower for the day. Chicago had 22,000, and estimates to-morrow, 14,000. The products opened weak, and soon sold off 12 on May pork, 10 points do. on July and 7 points on lard and ribs; but almost at once turned a little steadier with frequent fluctuations through the day. There are no additional features to the market to those in our review in another column. The world's visible supply of lard is said, by one dispatch, to show a decrease for March of 22,000 tcs., as compared with 3,200 tcs. in March, 1902. The completed Chicago stock is published in another column.

**Cottonseed Oil.**

The market still has a slack, tame look, and is essentially in the position noted in our review in another column. There is no question but that the large supply of off oils has some effect upon the general market, and is prompting the weakness, as well as the fact

that there is no especial vitality to trading just now. Good off yellow has been sold in New York at 37½c. for at least 750 bbls., and is further offered at that. Prime yellow has been sold, as noted in our review, at 40½c. for April delivery, and bids are scarce over 40c., although up to 41c. is asked. There is more oil going into store than at any other time latterly. A good deal of crude is being picked up at the mills at the easier prices.

**Tallow.**

The weekly contract deliveries of city, hhds., were made at 5 9-16c. for about 200 hhds. The market is slack at 5 9-16c. Chicago says that its city renderers have been well sold up at 6½c., and that while 6½c. has been asked for prime packers, in tierces, that at the close 6½c. had been accepted for tank lots.

**Oleo Stearine.**

Quiet at 10c. in New York.

**COTTONSEED OIL NOTES.**

The Allendale (S. C.) Manufacturing Company has filed articles of incorporation to erect and operate a \$25,000 cottonseed oil mill at Allendale. Incorporators: James D. Dawson, of Augusta; G. F. Tennille, of Sa-

vannah; J. R. Boyleston, of Allendale, and others.

A company has been formed with a capital of \$25,000 to build a cottonseed oil mill in Walterboro, S. C. The incorporators are: C. D. May, R. H. Wickham, J. E. Reurifoy and others.

**EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.**

Following were the exports from New York to Europe for the week ending March 28, 1903, of commodities as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamers.	Destination.	Oil Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Tcs. & Bbls.	Beef,		Lard, Tcs. & Pgs.
							Pork.	100	
Ivernia, Liverpool	2117	1683	2288	355	...	100	350	800	
Georgic, Liverpool	2854	161	...	...	...	...	100	547	
Cedric, Liverpool	609	3145	1615	...	...	...	453	8110	
Kansas City, Bristol	654	...	75	...	...	...	...	12000	
Mattewan, Hull	1490	1041	...	...	...	60	1145	17114	
Buffon, Manchester	...	24	...	...	...	...	317	2325	
Pomeranian, Glasgow	328	...	...	20	100	165	165	155	
Bleucher, Hamburg	150	70	100	165	...	20	655	2450	
Ryndam, Rotterdam	5463	...	...	...	...	20	135	2320	
Vaderland, Antwerp	4830	195	...	...	...	78	50	400	
St. Andrew, Antwerp	14000	...	...	...	...	...	120	870	
Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen	...	100	...	200	125	10	250	50	
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	...	100	...	200	...	...	...	...	
Wausbeck, Bordeaux	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	640	
M. de Lorrinaga, Bordeaux	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	329	
Clumberhall, Havre	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	
Bordeaux, Havre	6943	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
La Campagne, Havre	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	
Norge, Baltic	...	...	...	...	...	250	85	170	2900
Calabria, Mediterranean	...	10	...	...	...	...	25	100	
Nord America, Mediterranean	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	160	
Patria, Mediterranean	10	...	20	40	...	...	15	180	
Weimar, Mediterranean	25	...	...	55	...	...	75	...	
Phoenicia, Mediterranean	...	27	2	60	...	...	325	...	
Shrewsbury, Mediterranean	...	...	...	10	45	10	365	1090	
Queen Louise, South Africa	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	
Briardale, South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	
Norman Prince, South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	
Totals	34138	4216	7453	4175	560	1084	558	4199	5359
Last week	32366	4262	7796	5255	728	2259	391	622	63385
Same time in 1902	32876	4835	12401	385	207	735	100	8559	45944

## TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

### MINERAL OILS FOR SOAP-MAKING.

A soap containing mineral oils can be used for many purposes, and a simple way for its manufacture is given below: 15 to 30 parts of stearic acid are carefully molten and intimately mixed with 100 parts of a mineral oil. One to two parts of magnesium carbonate and 3 to 5 parts of muriatic acid are added next. Carbonic acid gas will be evolved and the mixture become solid when, after cooling, the latter is treated with a solution of caustic soda, containing 20 per cent. of sodium carbonate. The mass is well stirred and set aside for several hours. Heat is next applied, adding sufficient caustic soda for complete saponification, until a liquid paste is obtained. The soap paste is salted out in the usual manner when it will rise to the surface, where it can be separated, dried or pressed as the case may require.

### OFFICIAL MEAT LAW EPITOME.

The State Department has received from the German Government the following summary of the new meat inspection law which went into effect on Wednesday.

The prohibited meat products are:

First—Meat in air-tight cans, or similar receptacles, sausages and other preparations of chopped meats.

Second—Meat cured by boric acid and its salts, formaldehyde, hydroxides and carbonates of alkali; sulphuric acid, hydrofluoric acids and its salts; salicylic acid, coloring matter, except for coloring margarine and sausage skins.

Fourth—Fresh meats, if not consisting of whole bodies of animals containing the inner organs and parts of the body necessary for a sanitary examination. Cattle (except calves) and hogs permitted to be cut into halves.

Fifth—Fresh horse meat, which is not so labeled in German.

Sixth—Corned (salt) meat in pieces weighing less than four kilograms, except ham, bacon and tripe. Prepared meat which has undergone some process for preserving it, but which in all essential points has retained the quality of fresh meat or may be restored as such, is considered fresh meat. Unless meat is specifically excluded it is subject to an official examination, and is sent to a custom house.

The following special regulations apply to the importation of meat:

First—it is absolutely prohibited to import meat of animals which, if alive, would not be admitted into Germany as diseased, with tuberculosis or suspected thereof.

Second—Hog meat of American origin can be imported into Germany only when accompanied by an official certificate of examination in the country of origin and found free of injurious substances. This also applies to hog meat in transit.

The regulations apply to the importation of the meat of warm blooded animals, except game, warm blooded aquatic animals and poultry, but including reindeer and wild boars.

Whether the exporters will endeavor to ship beef prepared other than with borax is to be seen. The trade will soon adjust itself and show its loss.

### PROMINENT PROVISION MAN DEAD.

John G. Beazley, member of the Chicago Board of Trade and for some time connected with the T. M. Sinclair Company, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, died at Evanston, Ill., last week.

### AS TO RENOVATED BUTTER.

The Commission of Internal Revenue has ruled as under as to the enforcement of the portion of regulations, No. 9, revised June, 1902, prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, relating to the manner of sale by dealers, being paragraphs 16 to 20, inclusive:

"Mr. Frank Kinney, Collector Internal Revenue, Hartford, Conn.

"Sir—Yours of the 6th instant, in regard to the embarrassment suffered by you in the enforcement of the regulations concerning renovated butter, was duly received. You state that, owing to a misunderstanding of our regulations, dealers have been making up their own packages and disposing of them without adopting any method of identifying the contents as having been taken from stamped packages, or without identifying the contents when produced prior to July 1, 1902.

"Concerning this latter point, you are advised that, as renovated butter produced prior to July 1, 1902, is not taxable, internal revenue officers need only to reasonably assure themselves as to the fact of production prior to July 1, 1902. All such butter is either now in, or recently from, cold storage, it will be easy for the officers to ascertain the date of entry into cold storage.

"As to the practice of dealers of disposing of renovated butter taken from stamped packages without marking the parcels "Renovated butter," you are advised that internal revenue officers should be governed by the instructions of this office dated February 9, 1902 (ruling 625, T. D., vol. 6), and in such cases notify the Secretary of Agriculture, whose officers are charged with the duty of enforcing the regula-

### PROPOSALS

**PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.**—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., March 4, 1903. Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for beef, flour, etc., as the case may be, and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 265-267 South Canal street, Chicago, Ill., will be received until 1 o'clock p. m. of Tuesday, April 21, 1903, for furnishing for the Indian Service beef, flour, bacon, beans, coffee, sugar, rice, tea and other articles of subsistence; also for boots and shoes, groceries, soap, baking powder, crockery, agricultural implements, paints, oils, glass, tinware, wagons, harness, leather, shoe findings, saddlery, etc., hardware, school and medical supplies, and a long list of miscellaneous articles. Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for blankets, woolen and cotton goods, clothing, etc., as the case may be, and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 119-121 Wooster street, New York City, will be received until 1 o'clock p. m. of Tuesday, May 19, 1903, for furnishing for the Indian Service blankets, woolen and cotton goods, clothing, notions, hats and caps. Bids must be made out on Government blanks. Schedules giving all necessary information for bidders will be furnished on application to the Indian Office, Washington, D. C.; the U. S. Indian warehouses, 119-121 Wooster street, New York City; 265-267 South Canal street, Chicago, Ill.; 815 Howard street, Omaha, Neb.; 602 South Seventh street, St. Louis, Mo.; the Commissaries of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Cheyenne, Wyo., and St. Paul, Minn.; the Quartermaster, U. S. A., Seattle, Wash.; the postmasters at Sioux City, Ia., and Portland, Spokane and Tacoma, and the Manufacturers' and Producers' Association of California, San Francisco, Cal. Bids will be opened at the hour and days above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening. The Department reserves the right to determine the point of delivery and to reject any and all bids, or any part of any bid.

W. A. JONES,  
Commissioner.

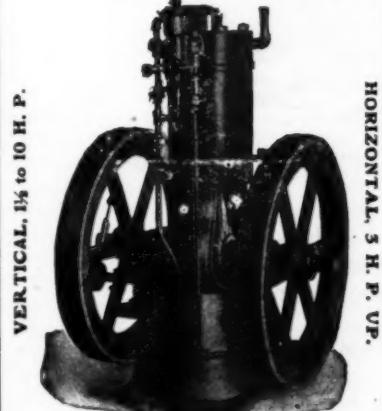
tions, No. 9, revised June, 1902, supplement No. 1, paragraphs 16 to 22, inclusive, sending a copy of their report to the collector and to this office.

"The internal revenue force is charged with the duty of enforcing the balance of regulations—that is to say, as to properly stamping and marking packages, payment of special taxes by manufacturers, and the keeping of books and making returns by the manufacturers.

"It is desired that it should be understood that prosecutions or other action for the enforcement of the portion of the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture are under the authority of that officer, and internal revenue officers are not responsible therefor, as this office lacks lawful power with respect to violations of said portion of the regulations. Respectfully,

ROBT. WILLIAMS, JR.,  
"Acting Commissioner."

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THERE is this about Dixon's Pipe Joint Compound. It gets right in between the threads of the pipe and makes a perfectly tight joint, but you can get it apart without bending or breaking the pipe. Ask for sample and booklet 88-d which tells about it.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

## Swift's Easter Greeting



Easter Greetings express the joy of living, and our pleasure  
at the approach of spring.

### Swift's Premium Hams and Bacon

make a welcome change in food. They are so quickly prepared and so easily served. Each piece is United States Gov'ment inspected, wrapped in white parchment paper, and tied with blue ribbon.

Swift's Silver Leaf Lard—America's Standard—put up in 3, 5, and 10-pound air-tight pails, and sold by leading dealers everywhere.

Kansas City Omaha St. Louis Swift & Company, Chicago St. Joseph St. Paul Ft. Worth

## THE GERMAN MEAT INSPECTION LAW

(Continued from page 18.)

main in force until further measures are adopted.

Sec. 13. Meat passing the customs line shall be subjected, upon its importation, to an official inspection made with the co-operation of the customs authorities. Excepted herefrom is such meat as is proved to have already been inspected, according to regulations, in the inland (inside the customs line) and meat intended for shipment in direct transit.

The importation of meat shall take place only via certain custom houses. The Bundesrath shall determine these customs houses, and also the customs and revenue offices where the inspection of the meat may take place.

Sec. 14. For game and fowls, and, further, for meat taken along for use on journeys, the provisions of Secs. 12 and 13 shall be applicable only so far as the Bundesrath orders.

For meat imported in the minor frontier trade, as well as the trade of the fairs and markets of frontier districts, exceptions to the regulations of Secs. 12 and 13 may be made by order of the (separate) federated governments.

Sec. 15. The Bundesrath is authorized to decree more far-reaching prohibitions and restrictions of importation than are provided in Secs. 12 and 13.

Sec. 16. The provisions of Sec. 8, paragraph 1, and of Secs. 9 to 11, apply also to meat imported inside of the customs line. Instead of the innocuous disposal (see Sec. 9, paragraph 5) or of the safeguarding measures ordered by the police, the re-exportation of the meat may, however, be permitted under corresponding precautionary measures, so far as hygienic considerations do not contraindicate.

Sec. 17. Meat which is not intended as food for man, but which can be so used, may be imported without inspection, after it has been rendered unfit for human food.

### Horse Meat.

Sec. 18. The inspection (Sec. 1) of horses must be made by officially recognized veterinarians.

Dealing in horse meat as well as the importation of such meat inside of the customs line shall take place only under a designation, in the German language, which makes the meat recognizable as horse meat.

Dealing in and the use of horse meat shall be permitted to meat dealers and hotel, saloon and restaurant keepers only with a license from the police authorities; the license shall be revocable at any time. Horse meat may be delivered to the above-named tradespeople only so far as such a license has been granted to them. In the business rooms of these persons it must be made especially evident by means of an intelligible sign in a conspicuous place that horse meat is dealt in or used.

Meat dealers shall not offer for sale nor sell horse meat in the same rooms in which meat from other animals is offered for sale or sold.

The Bundesrath is authorized to order that the above regulations be applied to asses, mules, dogs and other animals which are more rarely slaughtered.

Sec. 19. The inspector shall clearly indicate upon the meat the result of the inspection.

Meat imported from abroad is, in addition, to be clearly indicated as imported meat.

The Bundesrath shall determine the kind of mark (to be used).

### Detecting Spoiled Meats.

Sec. 20. Meat which has been subjected within the (German) Empire to the official inspection according to Secs. 8 and 16, may be made subject to an official reinspection only for the purpose of determining whether it has spoiled in the meantime, or whether it has otherwise suffered any change in its condition rendering it injurious to health.

Enactments of the (separate) federated governments, according to which, for communities for public slaughter houses, the dealing in fresh meat may be subjected to restrictions, especially to the obligatory inspection within the community, shall remain uninfluenced, with the proviso that their applicability shall not be made dependent upon the origin of the meat.

### Nostrums Not Allowed.

Sec. 21. In the industrial preparation of meat no materials or kinds of processes shall be used which are capable of imparting to the wares a condition injurious to health. It is forbidden to import from abroad such prepared meat or to offer it for sale, to sell it, or otherwise to bring it into traffic.

The Bundesrath shall determine the materials and the kinds of processes to which these regulations shall be applied.

The Bundesrath shall order how far the regulations of paragraph 1 are applicable also to special materials and kinds of processes which are apt to conceal an unwholesome or inferior quality of the wares.

### Sec. 22. The Bundesrath is authorized:

1. To issue regulations relative to determining whether persons possess sufficient knowledge (Sec. 5) to act as meat inspectors.

2. To establish general principles, according to which the inspection of food animals and of meat is to be carried out, and for the further-treatment of the food animals and of the meat in case they are not passed (in accordance with Sec. 8).

3. To make the necessary arrangements for carrying out the provisions of Sec. 12 and for determining the fees for the inspection of meat brought inside the customs line.

Sec. 23. The laws of the (separate) federated governments determine who has to bear the cost of the official inspection (Sec. 1). In all other matters the necessary regulations for carrying out the law shall be issued by the governments of the (separate) federated States, so far as the Bundesrath has not been declared competent (responsible), or so far as the Bundesrath makes no use of the authority conferred upon it by Sec. 22.

Sec. 24. Regulations of the (separate) federated governments in regard to trichina inspection and the dealing in and use of meat, which although fit as food for man is considerably diminished in its nutritive and food value; further, regulations of the (separate) federated governments establishing more far-reaching obligations than does this law relative to:

1. The animals to be subjected to the inspection.

2. The carrying out of the inspections by officially recognized veterinarians.

3. The dealing in rejected meat, or of meat of animals designated in Sec. 18, are permissible on the condition that their applicability shall not be made dependent upon the place of origin of the food animal or of the meat.

Sec. 25. The Bundesrath shall determine how far the provisions of this law apply to meat imported into that part of the Empire situated outside of the customs line.

Sec. 26. Imprisonment in jail not exceeding six months and a fine not exceeding 1,500 marks, or either of these penalties, shall be imposed upon—

1. Any person who knowingly acts in contravention of Sec. 9, paragraphs 2, 4; Sec. 10, paragraphs 2, 3; Sec. 12, paragraph 1; or Sec. 21, paragraphs 1, 2; or of a prohibition based upon Sec. 21, paragraph 3.

2. Any person who shall knowingly bring into traffic as nutriment or food for man meat which has been imported contrary to the regulations of Sec. 12, paragraph 1, or meat which has been rendered unfit for human food according to Sec. 17.

3. Any person who shall fraudulently affix or alter the marks provided for in Sec. 19, or who shall knowingly offer for sale or sell meat on which the marks have been fraudulently affixed, altered or removed.

Sec. 27. A fine not exceeding 150 marks or imprisonment will be imposed upon—

1. Any person who through carelessness shall commit one of the acts designated in Sec. 26, numbers 1 and 2.

2. Any person who shall undertake to slaughter an animal before it has been subjected to the inspection prescribed in this law, or (to an inspection) ordered on authority of Sec. 1, paragraph 1, sentence 2; Sec. 3; Sec. 18, paragraph 5, or Sec. 24.

3. Any person who shall bring into traffic meat before it has been subjected to the inspection prescribed in this law, or ordered on authority of Sec. 1, paragraph 1, sentence 2; Sec. 3; Sec. 14, paragraph 1; Sec. 18, paragraph 5; or Sec. 24.

Any person who shall act in contravention of Sec. 2, paragraph 2; Sec. 7, paragraphs 2, 3; Sec. 8, paragraph 2; Sec. 11; Sec. 12, paragraph 2; Sec. 13, paragraph 2; Sec. 18, paragraphs 2 to 4; also, any person who shall contravene orders issued in accordance with Sec. 15, or Sec. 18, paragraph 5; or the regulations of the (separate) federated governments concerning the dealing in and the use of meat, issued on authority of Sec. 24.

Sec. 28. In the cases (provided for) in Sec. 26, numbers 1 and 2, and in Sec. 27, number 1, the confiscation of the meat shall be ordered in addition to the penalty. In cases (provided for) in Sec. 26, number 3, and Sec. 27, numbers 2 to 4, the seizure of the meat, or of the animal, may be ordered in addition to the penalty. In the case of confiscation, it is immaterial whether the object seized belongs to the condemned person or not.

If the prosecution or the condemnation of a person is not possible, then the seizure may be ordered independently.

Sec. 29. The provisions of the law of May 14, 1879 (page 145, Reichs-Gesetzbl.), regarding the traffic in nutriments, foods and articles of use, remain unchanged. The provisions of Sec. 16 of said law shall also be applicable to offenses against the provisions of the present law.

Sec. 30. Those provisions of this law which relate to the adoption of the arrangements necessary for carrying out the law for the inspection of food animals and of meat shall take effect on the day of the promulgation of this law.

As for the remainder, the time when the law goes into effect, either wholly or in part, shall be fixed by an imperial order with the assent of the Bundesrath.

In witness whereof, under our own signature and with the imperial seal.

Given at the new palace, June 3, 1900.

[L. S.] (Signed) WILLIAM,

(Signed) Prince of Hohenlohe.



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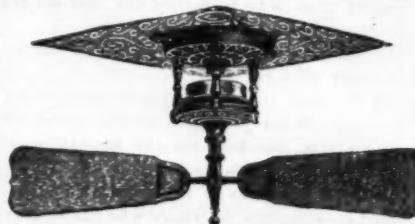


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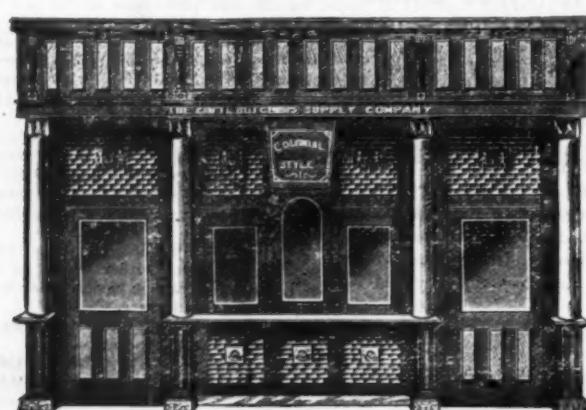
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## ICE AND REFRIGERATION

John Roelrich has been granted a permit to build an ice plant in Reading, Pa.

The Butler (Pa.) Pure Milk Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$35,000.

Mr. John Summergill is seeking a location in Phoenix City, Ga., with a view of erecting an ice plant.

Mr. H. C. Hopkins, of Evergreen, Ala., is behind a scheme to establish a cold storage plant in that city.

The Montgomery (Ala.) "Advertiser" says that a modern cold storage plant will be erected at Gadsden.

The Merchants' Ice and Cold Storage Company, of Terre Haute, Ind., says the prospects of their erecting a cold storage plant are high.

The Union Ice Company of Newark, N. J., capital \$500,000, has been incorporated by Joseph Byrne, E. Hirschoff, Harry Campton and others.

The Miller Storage Company, of Martinsburg, Md., has been organized with R. S. Dillon, of Hancock, as manager, with a capital of \$150,000.

### DEER HOGS.

The J. P. Squire plant at Cambridge, Mass., paid the city of Portland, Me., 9½ cents per pound for 20 live hogs last week.

### CUBAN TREATY NOW A FACT.

Cuba has ratified the reciprocity treaty with the United States as it was sent from this country. Formal exchange took place at the State Department, Washington, D. C., on Monday.

### WILL ARRESTS FOLLOW?

United States Attorney Bethea, when asked if the acts of the newly incorporated National Packing Company would be treated as the acts of the defendants in the Grosscup injunction proceedings, and if arrests would follow such acts, would not answer definitely, but intimated that the parties in the new company might easily be construed into the injunction and be covered by it. "Can he be a competitor himself?" the attorney asked.

### COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.

The complimentary dinner tendered by Jas. B. McMahon, second vice-president of the N. K. Fairbanks Co., at the third annual conference of the sales managers of the company at Chicago was at the Stratford, in that city, on Saturday evening, March 28.

It was a most felicitous gathering of many of the heads of the sales departments of the company, and who came to Chicago from all over the country.

Mr. McMahon made a speech of welcome and congratulation, which was well merited and heartily received, as there had been marked earnestness and enterprise shown in every department of the company through the year.

### "BLACKLIST" CASE APPEAL.

The "blacklist" case recently decided against the butchers at Milwaukee, Wis., will be appealed. The case was in the form of a suit for \$10,000 damages against one of the big Chicago packing companies.

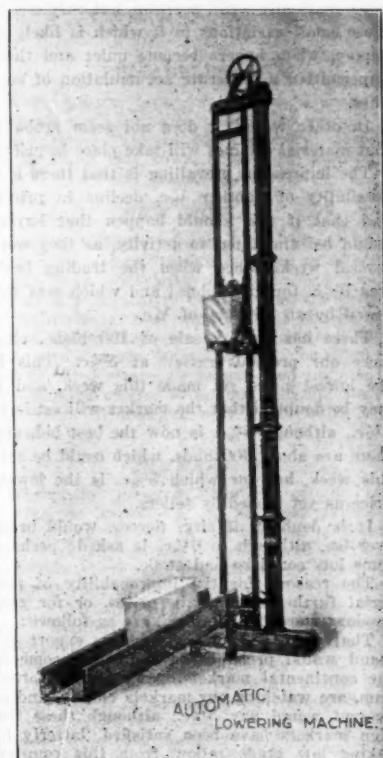
### PORK PACKING.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at under-mentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

	1903.	1902.
Chicago	325,000	455,000
Kansas City	100,000	130,000
Omaha	120,000	155,000
St. Louis	90,000	73,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	99,000	106,000
Indianapolis	40,500	52,000
Milwaukee	8,000	8,000
Cudahy, Wis.	13,000	20,000
Cincinnati	25,000	27,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	16,000	26,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	15,000	20,000
Sioux City, Iowa	20,000	51,000
St. Paul, Minn.	46,000	38,000
Louisville, Ky.	20,000	14,000
Cleveland, Ohio	28,000	30,000
Detroit, Mich.	15,000	15,000
Wichita, Kan.	13,000	7,000
Nebraska City, Neb.	9,100	11,500
Marshalltown, Iowa	4,500	4,500
Bloomington, Ill.	2,300	5,000
Above and all other	1,080,000	1,315,000

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# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

**Weekly Review**

**TALLOW.**—The market has slackened a little this week; it has come down  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. It is not a markedly weak position, but only one of those small variations to it which is likely to happen when buyers become quiet and there is permitted a moderate accumulation of supplies.

In other words, it does not seem probable that material declines will take place in prices.

The impression prevailing is that there is a possibility of another  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. decline in prices, and that if this should happen that buyers would be stimulated to activity, as they were several weeks since when the trading basis was 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for city, hds., and which was followed by an advance of  $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

There has been a sale of 100 hds., city, since our previous review at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. This is the lowest price yet made this week, and it may be doubtful that the market will settle to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., although 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. is now the best bid, and there are about 400 hds. which could be sold this week, but for which 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. is the lowest price as yet named by sellers.

It is doubtful if city, tierces, would bring over 6c., although to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. is asked; perhaps some lots could be had at 6c.

The reasons for the improbability of material further declines in prices, or for concessions more than implied, are as follows:

That at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for city, hds., export demand would probably be had, since some of the continental markets, particularly Rotterdam, are watching our markets closely, and at present would pay 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., although these foreign markets have been satisfied latterly by taking low grade tallow from this country. Then, again, the productions of tallow only

make spasmodic accumulations, and of a moderate order, and these are finally taken up with only small disturbance in prices.

Besides, there is a good deal of the tallow being absorbed for use of the compound makers, and the high grades of it are not plenty anywhere. Moreover, there is a good business in soaps and the soapmakers are not generally carrying large supplies of the tallow, as is clear from the fact that they have for some time taken up the tallow promptly whenever prices for it have been put upon a modified trading basis.

It is true that there are expectations in a general way of liberal collections of fat for the next two months, as the consumption of beef and mutton naturally increases, on their relatively cheap prices with hog meats, and that the supplies of cattle are likely to be of considerable volume in the period.

On the other hand, there are no especially burdensome stocks of tallow, although productions of it have gained a little latterly on the consumption; and it may be said that although cotton oil is being freely taken by the soapmakers, those at the west particularly, that more tallow is being used by the soapmakers than in the fall and winter months and less palm oil, because of the higher prices for palm oil than in the earlier period.

The London sale on Wednesday showed unchanged prices, at which 600 casks were offered and 300 casks sold, showing that London did not sympathize with the late decline in this country.

Edible is slow in New York and ranges in value here from 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ @7c. for out-of-town made.

Country made is easier by about  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. than in the previous week, and is taken up moderately well; there have been sales of 300,000 pounds, in lots, at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; there are some high titre lots selling for more money.

The western markets are hardly as slack as

those at the east; prime packers quoted in Chicago at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ @6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., and city renderers at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**LATER.**—The New York tallow market is 1-10c. lower, with city hds. now at 5 $\frac{9}{10}$ -10c. and 100 hds. sold to the home trade at 5 $\frac{9}{10}$ -10c. Weekly contract deliveries will probably be made at 5 $\frac{9}{10}$ -10c. for about 200 hds.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—While there have been sales in New York of 100,000 pounds city made at 10c., two car lots of Philadelphia made, about 60,000 pounds, and a car lot, 30,000 pounds, eastern made, to equal a 10c. price in New York, with the out-of-town lots, all for shipment to the South, yet it is becoming more difficult to buy at 10c., by some of the pressers, although no demand over 10c.

The eastern markets keep well sold up, outside of one holding, while as there is an active consumption of compound lard wants of the stearine are steady.

The western markets are held too high for interest of buyers, as Chicago still talks up to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

It is expected that the make of the stearine will be large for the next few weeks at least, on account of the larger consumption of beef and mutton, with the prices of the hog products. At the same time there is no probability of abatement in the activity in compound lards, since pure lard market conditions are promising for good support, and the wants of the stearine are likely to continue close to productions. The small stock of pure lard and the expected light receipts of hogs for some time, are the encouragement over fat positions.

**LARD STEARINE.**—It would, probably, be hard to buy under 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ . There is not much demand. At the same time the make is not large, and surplus offerings do not crowd the market.

**OLEO OIL.**—Up to this writing there is a period of quite two weeks since a sale has taken place at Rotterdam. Meanwhile the butter makers there have been getting supplies of the oil from the large arrivals, a portion of

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which they had bought ahead. But there is an unusually large unsold stock now in Rotterdam, and further large quantities are on the way there, so that there is a good deal of interest attached to the next trading prices. At our home markets there is a good business. New York at 10½c., for extra, 8½c. for prime, and 7¼c. for No. 3.

**COTTONSEED STEARINE.**—Market values do not vary materially. The best grades find a steady outlet to Europe. Single pressed quoted at 6c. per pound, and double pressed at 6¾c.

**GREASE.**—Grease has become slacker, because of the reaction for tallow. Europe is a steady buyer of the low grades. But our home pressers and soapmakers are doing little in any grade of the grease. Yellow quoted at 5½c.; "B" white at 6¼@6½c.; "A" white about 7c.; bone and house at 5½@5½c.; brown at 4¾@5c.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—Europe has taken yellow more freely, especially from the West, and its market price is stronger. Yellow quoted in New York at 5½c., and white at 6½c.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—Offered somewhat lower for prompt delivery, with trading slack. Ceylon, on the spot, quoted at 6½@6¾c., and for all April delivery at 6½c. Cochin, on the spot, held at 7c., and 6½c. asked for all of this and next month's arrival.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—At the new list of prices there is more on offer, and the demands are more for small lots. Chicago market quotes 63c. for extra and 51c. for No. 1; these grades in New York, 65@53c., respectively. Our city pressers quote 20 cold test at 98c.; 30 cold test at 82c.; 40 cold test at 68c., and prime at 56c.

**CORN OIL.**—Buyers have rather the advantage, and the trading is of a moderate order only. Quoted at \$4.70 to \$4.90 for large and small lots.

**PALM OIL.**—Market held up very well, since the supplies on offer are not large. But current demands are of a slack order. Red is held at 5¾c. on the spot, with 5½c. bid, and Lagos at 6c.

**PALM KERNEL.**—Move out moderately for consumption. Quoted at 6½c. for prompt delivery, and 5¾c. for future deliveries.

**LARD OIL.**—The market is not large, and the moderate wants for consumption hold the market prices fairly steady. Prime quoted at 85c.

### CHICAGO PACKING AND PROVISION CO.

The following court information is sent from Chicago by The National Provisioner's bureau there:

Holders of the preferred stock of the old Chicago Packing and Provision Company, Limited, received yesterday a second and final dividend in liquidation, amounting to 58.3 per cent, or \$26.21 per share. This makes a total of 93.8 per cent. the preferred stock has paid in the liquidation of the company. In the liquidation the common stockholders received nothing.

### NEW COLD STORAGE CONCERN.

The Eastern States Refrigerating Company pays \$25,000 for a factory at Sixteenth street, Jersey City, and will build a \$500,000 cold storage plant thereon. Millard W. Baldwin, Horace S. Gould and Louis B. Dailey incorporated the purchasing company about three years ago.

## HIDES AND SKINS

Weekly Review

### CHICAGO.

**PACKER HIDES.**—The general tone of the market cannot be said to be active. Receipts of both butts and side stock are rather more genuine than they have been. Natives are in relatively generous supply. There are no appreciable changes in material figures. Packers anticipate an increase in price on the April take off. We quote:

**NO. 1 NATIVE STEERS.**—Free of brands, 60 pounds and up, have moved to the number of 9,000 at 11½c. Some hides of earlier take off are held at fractionally higher prices.

**NO. 1 BUTT BRANDED STEERS.**—60 pounds and up, have sold at 10½c., though the demand is light, supplies being more than adequate to its satisfaction.

**COLORADO STEERS.**—Have moved to the number of about 10,000, at prices varying from 10½c. to 10¾c. The supply is fully adequate to the call.

**TEXAS STEERS.**—Are a strong factor, receipts having been well cleaned up. Holders are disinclined to sell ahead and demand a long figure for hides so sold.

**NATIVE COWS.**—Are rather an indifferent factor at 9¾c. Most tanners regard them as a rather precarious purchase. Lights offer at 9½@9¾c., though the views of buyers are not above the even money.

**BRANDED COWS.**—Have sold in substantial volume at 8½@9c. The present supply is sufficient to meet any demands likely to be made upon it.

**NATIVE BULLS.**—Have moved in a small way at 10c., though the early take off is available at a practically lower price.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The general tone of the market is strong, though the demand is limited and derived principally from outside points. Reserves in tanners' possession are as a general thing well worked down, and the latter will of necessity be compelled to operate at an early date.

**NO. 1 BUFFS.**—Free of brands and grubs, 40 to 60 pounds, are in good request at 8½c., inquiry is somewhat stimulated, and the present supply is fully adequate to the limited receipts.

**NO. 1 EXTREMES.**—25 to 40 pounds are somewhat stronger, having sold at 8½c. for No. 1, and 7½c. for No. 2. An ordinary selection would probably move at a fractionally lower price.

**BRANDED STEERS AND COWS.**—Are in request at 7½c. flat, though there are some of a better quality that would bring a full cent more.

**NO. 1 HEAVY COWS.**—Free of brands and grubs, 60 pounds and up, move at 8½c. Buyers are not manifesting much interest in this class of hides.

**BULLS.**—Are an indifferent factor at 7 and 8c., the supply is very small.

**NO. 1 CALFSKINS.**—8 to 15 pounds, are in good request at 12½c. for an ordinary selection.

**DEACONS.**—Continue strong at from 65c. to 85c.

**NO. 1 KIPS.**—15 to 25 pounds are not in active request, having deteriorated in quality. The figures range from 9 to 9½c.

**HORSEHIDES.**—Are a fairly strong factor at \$3.45 to \$3.50.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—Are an active factor in consequence of the new schedule. We quote:

Green Salted Packer Pelts, \$1.25 to \$1.30.  
Green Salted Packer Lambs, \$1.12 to \$1.20.  
Green Salted Country Pelts, \$1.00 to \$1.10.

### BOSTON.

There is comparatively little doing, and the effort to mark up values hardly seems likely of success; some of the tanners are

buying to satisfy immediate needs, though purchases are largely confined to this class of operation. New Englands are in small receipt and the subject of a consuming demand.

### PHILADELPHIA.

There hasn't been much doing, though prospects are said to be good. We quote:

City steers, 9½ to 10c.; country steers,

8½ to 9½c.; city cows, 8 to 8½c.; country cows, 7½ to 8c.; bulls, 7½ to 8c.

### NEW YORK.

**GREEN HIDES.**—General condition has been more active, certain classes of stock having been well sold up at outside quotation; it is logical to deduce from the present attitude of local tanners that the early future will witness material operation. We quote: City steers, 60 pounds and up, 10½c.; butt branded steers, 60 pounds and up, 10c.; side branded steers, 60 pounds and up, 10c.; city cows, all weights, 8½c.; city bulls, all weights, 9c.

### SUMMARY.

While the general situation cannot be said to be especially brisk, there is sufficient doing in the Chicago packer market to prevent any slump in prices, and further than this there are indications of increase in April hide prices. The country market is even stronger than it was, despite the rather indifferent call, which condition may be largely ascribed to the unusual paucity of stock. There is comparatively little of the latter in the hands of either dealer or tanner, and it would seem as if operations of considerable volume must soon take place in order to supply depleted reserves.

The Boston market is quiet, despite which fact there has been a strong effort to obtain more money for hides, which attempt has been opposed on all sides. While there is very little doing in Philadelphia, the Quakers anticipate substantial business in the early future. The New York hide situation has been rather more brisk and local holders are sold up on certain classes of stock. While stocks in the hands of tanners are very small, the latter are taking but little interest in offerings, especially those of late take off.

### NEW PURE FOOD LAW.

The following is the principal provision of the pure food bill introduced in the Minnesota Legislature some days ago:

"An article shall be deemed adulterated if any substance or substances has or have been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength, so that such product, when offered for sale, shall deceive, or tend to deceive, the purchaser; or if any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted; or if it is the product of a diseased animal; or if it be mixed, colored, powdered or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed."

### ANTI-TRUST IN COLORADO.

Dispatch from Denver, Col., says: The Senate has passed the Drake anti-trust bill, which was drawn up by attorneys for the National Livestock Association, and received the approval of the President and Attorney General Knox. The measure has been introduced in the lower house, where great pressure is being brought to secure its passage.

April 4, 1903.

## PROVISIONS AND LARD

### Weekly Review

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Slightly Easier Tendency, Followed On the Showing of Stocks, By a Strong Temper and Better Prices For Pork and Ribs—Speculation of a Conservative Order.

At this writing the complete statement of the Chicago stocks is not at hand, in New York. But the supplies held of the principal products are ascertained, and there is shown a decided reduction of them, as concerns pork and ribs; and a small reduction in the supply of lard, although the stock of the latter is somewhat more than had been expected from the estimate made of the holdings a few days since.

The stock of ribs at Chicago is telegraphed as 9,000,000 pounds, and which would show a loss of 2,400,000 pounds for the month, as the stock on March 1 was 11,400,000 pounds. The stock of lard is put at 11,000 tierces, as against 12,293 tierces March 1, and the stock of contract pork 24,000 barrels, as against 26,400 barrels, the previous month.

If with the fact, the talk for some time, of hesitating cash demands, and the point that hogs had been hurried forward, in the late period of good weather for marketing them, that there has been shown distributions of the hog products exceeding the productions, it is clear that statistically hog products are more secure for selling interests than at any time latterly.

The statement of the world's visible supply of lard is, not yet, at hand, but it may be received in time for our closing paragraph of the hog products markets, in another column.

When the supplies of the hog products were ascertained at Chicago the attempts to sell them "short," and which had been indulged in previously spasmodically, for several days, but by which only slight declines happened, were abandoned, at least on the part of the principal operators.

The talk then was, "it is very risky to sell 'short,' on the showing of stocks." Moreover, "shorts" were covering.

A better undertone developed on Wednesday's trading; and on Thursday the early market, at least, was advancing, more especially for pork and meats.

It cannot be said, however, that there is materially enlarged speculation on the "bull" side of the market.

There are many outside traders with the opinion that prices are pretty high for the products, despite the good showing of consumption against production, and they are very offish in buying, notwithstanding any turns of the market to firmness. At the same time no line of traders seems to be permanently on the bear side; and on the small fluctuations the business is chiefly in the way of "scalping," on the part of the outside operators.

We think that the packers and the principal traders are anxious to secure any cheap offerings, and that, in fact, those who have most to do with the hog products markets are sanguine of ultimately materially better prices.

If hogs are to keep up around current prices there is certainly a reason for full prices of the products.

It looked as though the late easier tendency of prices for the products was more for the purpose of taking in some larger supplies of hogs that had been detained by poor weather conditions, and, as well, partly with a view of shaking out a few "longs" on the products, and getting the stuff upon a cheaper basis for the profit to follow when conditions admitted of swinging the market upward.

The tone at this writing (Thursday) for not only the products, but for hogs, is better, with prices for the latter up 5c. for the day; and it would seem as if it was the beginning of more moderate receipts of hogs.

It would be hard to understand why the short packing and the probable even smaller supplies of hogs until the late summer marketing period should not exert affairs more in favor of the sellers, notwithstanding the ideas, as indicated, held by some of the outside traders.

The assurance that beef and mutton are cheap, that the consumers are taking to them more freely, would seem to mean little against hog products, in face of the fact that, because of the moderate receipts of hogs, the productions of hog products are hardly sufficient for demands.

Moreover, it must be considered that there have been many buying orders from distributors held off the markets, in the late disturbed hog products' market, and that these must ultimately be filled, while if supplies of hogs are to be of an even shorter order for a few weeks, as expected, and with the consideration that the productions, thus far, have been well sold up, the additional advantage to selling interests would seem to be of a decided order.

The exports of lard last week were about 4,000,000 pounds less than for the correspond-

ing week in the previous year, but they are greater than in the previous season, from Nov. 1 to March 28, by 17,746,715 pounds; of meats the exports are less from the period from Nov. 1 to March by 33,279,940 pounds, than in the previous year for the same time.

Average weights of hogs at Chicago last week, 218 lbs., against 217 lbs. previous week, 215 lbs. last year, and 222 lbs. same time in 1901.

In New York, some of the makers report a slow business in compound lard, while others have filled some large orders, with the prices for it ranging from 7½ to 7¾, chiefly at 7½ to 7¾. Shippers are doing little in steam lard, and are buying refined only moderately. The export trading in pork is of a very moderate order. The city cutters ask steady prices for bellies, but find very slow demands and a nominal situation; 12 lbs. pickled bellies are 10½c. Sales for the week to this writing are 350 barrels mess pork at \$18.25@\$19; 400 barrels short clear do at \$19.25@\$21.50; 200 barrels city family do at \$19.50@\$20, chiefly at \$19.50; 250 tierces western steam lard, on p.t., quoted at 10.35c.; 350 tierces city do at 9.75@\$10.10c.; 10,000 pounds pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, in lots, at 10½@\$10½c.; 5,000 pounds do, 14 lbs., at 10½@\$10½c.; 8,000 lbs. do, 10 lbs. average, at 10½c.; 3,500 lbs. green hams at 12c.; 4,000 lbs. green bellies at 10½c.; 2,500 loose pickled shoulders, at 9@9½c.; 3,000 loose pickled hams, at 11½@\$12c.

Exports for the week from Atlantic ports: 4,247 barrels pork; 12,199,929 pounds lard; 14,973,075 pounds meats; corresponding week last year: 3,126 barrels pork; 16,221,980 pounds lard; 12,507,746 pounds meats.

**BEEF.**—Prices are a little unsettled, with very moderate trading. City extra India mess quoted at \$18.25@\$20; barrelled, extra mess, at \$9@\$9.50; family at \$14@\$14.50; packet, at \$11.50@\$12.

### WILL REMAIN B. FISCHER & CO.

The business of B. Fischer & Co. will not be changed by the death on March 16 of Benedict Fischer, the honored head of the concern. William H. Fischer, son of the deceased gentleman, and Charles E. Dillenthaler, his son-in-law, in a communication to The National Provisioner, says:

"The business of the old firm will be continued by us without interruption, as heretofore conducted, apart from the vacancy left by our honored and lamented son."

"We will use the old firm name of B. Fischer & Co."

The trade world, which was so shocked at the death of so esteemed a gentleman, after a short but peaceful illness, will be glad to know that the old firm name will remain and that the Fischer business will be run as formerly.

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BUFFALO, 1901  
CHARLESTON, 1902

## COTTONSEED OIL

### Weekly Review

**THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER** is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States.

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank, cars, which are the prices at the mills.

#### Bleaching Grades Favor Selling Interests—

Slightly Unsettled, Easier Prices for Ordinary Prime Lots—Irregular and Lower Values on Off Grades—Steady Large Consumption, but New Demands Rather Quiet for Other Than Bleaching Grades at Seaboard Markets, Although Steady, Full Demands at the Mills at the Lower Prices.

The seaboard markets do not count at present in a material way in extent of business outside of some call upon them for bleaching grades; the slight variations in prices taking place in them do not imply in as marked a way as usual the general character of the market.

In other words, the markets at the seaboard would seem to have been dealt with most of the time in offerings of lots of 100 barrels, with one day easy prices named for them, while a little more regularity would prevail, perhaps, upon the succeeding day.

But on the whole it may be considered that ordinary prime oil and the lower grades are at the seaboard rather more in favor of buyers for the limited quantities put out for sale, and because of the slow demands for them. There is a decline of about 1c. for the week.

At the same time it would, probably, be impossible to buy large lots, except at steady prices; and it may be said that in a general way there is confidence expressed over the late future of the market for the grades of the oil that can be used by the compound makers, whatever uncertain feeling prevails as to the outcome of market conditions for the lower qualities, or the grades of the oil that will have to depend upon consumption of soapmakers, and despite any easier prices that may develop in the near future for even prime oil.

It is without doubt that ordinary prime crude oil and the lower qualities, as well, of it have been offered at the mills this week at easier prices, while the mills have been getting firm bids for strictly prime lots, where they hold a quantity large enough to invite attention of the compound makers,

although disposed to sell other lots of them at easier prices.

There is very little question of strictly prime crude bringing in some sections those closest to the Western consuming centres better prices than possible in the Southeast, as at the Southeast there has been a more uncertain demand for the crude oil, and 1/2c. lower prices than prevailing in the previous week have been accepted by some of the mills to close out tank holdings.

Thus prime crude, in tanks, has been had at the Southeast mills at 34@34½c., and 34 tanks were obtained at those prices; besides 12 tanks off grade crude at 30c., and 4 tanks off grade as low as 28c. And the prime grade had been sold in the previous week at 34½c. and, indeed, at 35c.

With the advancing season there would, of course, be more of an effort to sell any crude oil that would be called prime, unless there was a recognized special want of it, or some such trading as had developed from the West, and which latter, as remarked, was more in special sections. The efforts of the mills would, of course, be more to get rid of the crude or have it refined as the season runs along to warmer weather.

There has been a more urgent offering of the lower grades of crude at the mills, more particularly the extreme under qualities, for which there would be no hope of trading outside of the wants of soapmakers, and which lower grades are in large supply, with a good deal of doubt that any possible demand from the soapmakers could use them up sufficiently close at current prices.

A probable insufficient supply of the best bleaching grade is more marked after the takings of the Western compound makers last week, both at the mills and seaboard. And there is a fair prospect that the grades slightly under in quality the best bleaching grade must have more attention from the compound makers before the season is much further advanced.

Therefore, that there would seem to be a favorable late future for selling interests for prime oil, for grades approaching it, and for the higher qualities, such as butter oil, etc., whatever slightly disturbed market prevails for the limited offerings of prime quality, either as offered in lots of 100 barrels from prompt delivery or for deliveries up to June, and whatever easier prices may prevail in the near future.

The compound makers who want the oil for prompt use do not find the market as easy as it would appear to be from the other limited offerings of the oil upon the open

market, rather they say that the raw materials for the make of the compounds are costing them more money this week than in the previous week.

Some of our local compound makers figured that the cost of cotton oil and oleo stearine at mid-week was 1/2c. per pound more against them, as compared with the prices of the previous week, and yet oleo stearine was hardly higher on actual sales of it, although held a little stronger. At the same time the compound makers could not advance the prices of the compound lard, on account of the active competition in the trading in it, and the fact that buyers are figuring very close upon the prices for the compounds, while insisting in getting them upon the for long-time low basis of values, notwithstanding the consideration of the increased cost of raw materials for their make.

It is well known that there had been almost a steady advance in the prices of cotton oil for some weeks, the bleaching grades of it, and which sold latterly at 41c., in tanks, for a large lot, or equal to 14,000 barrels, and that the margin of profit on the compounds becomes very narrow. Yet the compounds have hung along now for many weeks without a change of moment in their prices.

That 41c. was paid in New York for the bleaching grade, in tanks, was, perhaps, more because of the large lot that could be had, as it is understood that at Chicago there have been offers to sell this bleaching oil, a more moderate quantity of it at easier prices as low as 39½c., in tanks.

Nevertheless, when talk is indulged in of advancing the prices of the compounds it is not so much consideration of the small profits on the compounds, through the increased cost of the raw materials, as it is in effect that the compounds ought to sell higher on account of the cost of pure lard.

The comparison is that pure lard, in tiers, as put out to the trade, that either buys the pure lard or the compounds, is at a 11c. price, while the compounds sell from 7% to 7½c., according to the various makes, chiefly at 7½@7¾c.

Here is a difference of substantially 3½c. per pound, and which should give the makers of the compounds an advantage in strengthening the prices for them, and then would follow consideration of the higher cost raw materials for the make of the compounds.

But the fact of the matter is that the compound makers do not care to make a move to disturb the large amount of trading in the compounds, particularly as there would not be unanimity in it, as concerns advancing prices.

Therefore, the buyers of the compounds are having market conditions for them more

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to their advantage than usual in most seasons, and they are steadily buying large quantities.

At the same time the buyers of the compounds are having steady large distributions to the consumers, and none of them are carrying as full stocks as usual, despite the referred to order of buying.

But it is this point about the compounds, in the ready selling of them at low prices, with the low prices prevailing largely because of the general competitive selling, with the active consumption, that brings the cotton oil market conditions to their present well held basis for the bleaching grades.

That the compound makers are finding new markets for their products, that there is a foreign territory which has opened up a steadily growing consumption, and that more than ever before compounds are taking the place of pure lard, means a good deal to the cotton oil markets.

That the better grades of cotton oil are neglected by foreign markets means less than usual, on account of the compounds being taken more freely than ordinarily from this country by many important foreign consuming sources. And it is by reason of this added foreign demand for the compounds, in conjunction with the steadily growing home consumption of them, which has used up a production of prime cotton oil this year more closely than ever before, despite the quiet export interest in the oil, notwithstanding that the general production of the oil for the season is the largest on record.

An export business in cotton oil would seem to be necessary only for the grades of the oil that the compound makers cannot use, at least for this season.

There are a number of small lots of the oil selling by sample in New York at 40½c., and some 600 barrels, in lots, were placed at that and 700 barrels, in lots, of prime have been sold at 41c., 41½c., 41¾c., and even 42c. But at this writing 41c. is the best bid. There have been, besides, 600 barrels prime yellow, in lots of 100 barrels, sold for April, May and June deliveries, at 41c., 41½c., and 41¾c.; 200 barrels do., May, at 41c., closing at 40½c. bid.

Good off yellow, in New York, has had sales of 1,100 barrels at 38@38½c., chiefly at 38c., with reports of sales at 37½c., and 37c. now bid, with 37½c. asked.

White oil in New York is quoted at 44@45c., and winter yellow at 44@45c.

Yet some of the continental markets have been reselling prime yellow upon their home markets at prices that would equal about 40c. in New York, and there have been 800 to 900 barrels sold upon that basis.

There is simply no export demand upon our markets, as where the oil is needed by a few of the foreign sources other foreign markets satisfy the demand at a decidedly less price than the lay down cost from this country.

Even the Hull (Eng.) market eases a little; the latest price thence being 21s. 4½d., or 1½d. decline for the week.

But, as before remarked, the prime oil can be taken care of by the home consumption, and the tone of foreign markets for it is of little consideration.

There is some talk that Trieste is agitating a duty or 10c. per gallon on the oil, for imposition with the beginning of next year. But if there is anything in the talk the fact remains that Trieste, as well as some of the other foreign markets, is at present re-selling, although, of course, Trieste would not be compelled to buy until the fall months, even if there was a probability of the duty being imposed and at the time mentioned.

The mills have sold 40 to 50 tanks off grade crude this week at all sorts of prices, as covering some extreme low qualities as well as the better grades, ranging from 28c. to 30c., up to 33@33½c., while they have placed, as well, 34 tanks crude in the Southeast, prime, at 34@34½c.

The compound makers have not bought much this week, because they had done a good deal in the week before, and most of the business at the mills this week has been either with the soapmakers or on account of the companies who needed the oil as against the calls upon them for the refined oil by the compound and soapmakers.

There has been nothing, either in the beef or hog fat market positions this week, especially antagonistic to the cotton oil market, although perhaps the fact that lard failed to remain at all times strong in price, and that it was spasmodically weaker, prevented a full display of strength to the market for the oil.

That there are many traders with bearish

ideas concerning lard is beyond question. At the same time it is hard to see a basis for their opinions.

Prices of lard could not go down permanently from the influence of its statistical position; that is clear. If it should be pushed downward from speculation the movement would be, consequently, of a temporary order.

At this writing the reports from the West are that even attempts to move the lard prices slightly easier are arrested, in view of the showing of stocks there, and which is of an unexpectedly small order.

The receipts of hogs are just at present of fair volume; but we have the opinion that the supplies of the swine will soon be small again, and that the lard market will show some excited conditions before the summer months are reached.

The tallow markets are ½c. easier this week; this is because of some moderate accumulations of the tallow and an effort to get rid of them, rather than from a material loss of confidence; the market for tallow is so near an export basis and the home consumption of it is of that liberal order that there is no prospect of the fat getting down to a point to materially divert the present large soapmaking consumption from cotton oil to the tallow, and notwithstanding the prospects of liberal cattle and mutton fat collections within the next eight weeks.

LATER.—The market is ½c. lower again in New York, making a decline of 1c. for the week on refined. There are sales of 1,000 barrels prime yellow, April delivery, in New York at 40½c., and 1,500 barrels more may be sold at that, although there is a disposition to reduce bids to 40c. May and June deliveries would bring 40½c., but 41c. is asked. Chicago has offered bleaching grade in tanks at 39½c.

#### COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

There has been no change in prices during the past week, and the market is in about the same shape; if anything, somewhat weaker.

Prime oil is in better supply, as usual in the beginning of the month, the oil being tendered on contract grades. Whether much of this contract oil is likely to come on the market again is hard to say. Buyers in the meantime are holding back, hoping to force a concession in price, and this has always more or less of an effect on the market.

Off oil is in very good supply, but buyers are very scarce. The oil is going into consumption fairly well, but the buyers are pursuing a hand to mouth policy, and sellers seem to make a concession for every sale.

Bleaching oil is scarce and in good demand, although compound lard makers claim that their business is comparatively dull just now.

Crude oil is in good demand for granulated prime grades to go West and East. Buyers are not so anxious for the oil, and prefer to buy the crude oil on samples at a discount. Offerings are not very heavy; neither the demand urgent.

(Continued on page 35.)

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## LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

### CHICAGO.

(Special to The National Provisioner from the Bowles Commission Company.)

**CATTLE.**—Receipts of cattle first three days this week, 49,755, as compared with 53,000 same period last week, showing a decrease of 4,205. Total receipts for the month of March, 264,031, against 233,560 for March, 1902. Notwithstanding the liberal receipts Monday, which were 25,223 cattle, the market was in good shape after the light run, and the advance at the close of last week. Buyers had liberal orders for local and Eastern account, and the market ruled active and stronger. Plain heavy steers showing the least change, and the handy light and medium weights in best demand. Top cattle sold at \$5.40 for 57 head averaging 1,308 lbs. Thirty steers averaging 1,420 lbs. sold at \$5.35. The quality of the offerings was not as good as usual, and the bulk of the 1,150@1,300-lb. cattle sold from \$4.50@\$4.90, with prime cattle \$5@5.25, and a few fancy lots at \$5.30@5.40. Butcher's stock was in liberal supply, and sold readily at strong prices. Stockers and feeders 10c. higher.

Receipts Tuesday, 3,532. Market was active and steady. Estimated receipts to-day, 21,000. Weather very stormy and market conditions unfavorable. Market was without material change. Buyers took hold freely at the start, and trading was practically over by noon time. Choice fat yearlings are in good demand, and several loads averaging 934@853 lbs. selling this week at \$4.60@4.65. Good fat cows quotable at \$3.70@4.40; choice heifers up to \$4.75; dressed beef cows, \$3.15@3.60. Export bulls, \$3.75@4.25; bolognas, \$2.80@3.15; canners and cutters, \$1.75@3; veal calves largely \$6@6.50. A few selected veals at \$6.75@7; stockers and feeders largely \$4.25@4.60, with choice heavy feeders, \$4.05@4.80, and an occasional fancy lot a shade higher.

**HOGS.**—Receipts of hogs first three days this week, 68,984, being about 10,000 more than the same period last week. Official receipts for the month of March, 522,317, against 741,568 for March, 1902. The market has ruled uneven, showing daily fluctuations of 5@10c., and to-day, with 25,000 fresh receipts, the market opened weak, but closed strong. Bulk of the sales \$7.25@7.50, and top for selected heavy, \$7.60. Average cost price of hogs on the market this week thus far, \$7.28, against \$7.67 a week ago, and \$6.72 a year ago. Buyers seem determined to force prices to a lower level, and the market is very sensitive to any indication of increased receipts.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts of sheep first three days this week, 49,970, being about 4,500 more than the same period last week. Official receipts for the month of March, 304,372, against 260,862 for March, 1902. Estimated receipts to-day, 18,000. Bulk of the arrivals consisting of fed Westerns. Shorn lambs reached the top price for twenty years. Some fancy Michigan lambs selling up to \$7.50, and choice wooled lambs \$7.50@7.85. There is a wide range between the good and medium kinds, with prospect of a still wider range as the season advances. Present prices are at dizzy height, and the market looks decidedly top-heavy. We are advising our customers to ship out fat sheep and lambs, and to shear the medium and common kinds and feed a short time before placing on the market.

### OMAHA

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

Cattle receipts for the month of March were 83,700 head, the largest March receipts on record at this point. Hog supplies for the past month, 163,600, were the smallest for the third month of the year since 1898. Receipts of sheep were tolerably liberal, 141,500, but they have been exceeded twice before, in 1898 and 1899. Receipts for the first quarter of 1903, as compared with the first three months last

year, show a gain of 37,000 cattle and 120,000 sheep, with a loss of 112,000 hogs.

**CATTLE.**—Last week's receipts were the heaviest of the year, and prices for fat cattle suffered a decline of 10@15c. This week the supplies have been lighter, and the tone to the market stronger, particularly for the good light and handy weight beesves. Cows and heifers have been in active demand and strong right along, supplies of this character being comparatively limited of late. There has been a vigorous inquiry and a strong active market right along for desirable light stockers and feeders, but heavy and warmed up cattle have not been wanted. Good to choice 1,300 to 1,500 pound beesves are quoted at \$4.75@\$5.35; fair to good, 1,050 to 1,400 pound beesves, at \$4.35@\$4.65, and the common to fair warmed up and part fat grades around \$4.00@\$4.30, and from that down. Choice fat cows and heifers sell up around \$4.25, and common canners down to \$2, with fair to good butcher grades very largely at \$3.25@\$3.80. Strictly choice feeders are selling as high as \$4.70, and nothing of any consequence goes under \$3. Fair to good grades are selling largely at \$4@\$4.30.

**HOGS.**—Although the market has been subject to more or less violent fluctuations for some time past, prices are at present much the same as they were along about the middle of last week, and there has been no radical change in the general situation. Packers want the hogs, especially the heavier weights, and the discrimination against the good light grades is not so keen as it was. The range of prices is still narrow, with the bulk of the hogs selling well up to Chicago figures—a fact that is attracting a good many hogs from Western Iowa.

**SHEEP AND LAMBS.**—Prices are still booming. Values are the highest of the season. Choice Colorado lambs bring \$7.50; yearlings, \$6.75; wethers, \$6.50, and ewes, \$5.80. There is a very good inquiry for feeders, but the offerings of this kind are very limited and values firmly held.

### ST. LOUIS

(Special to The National Provisioner from Evans-Baile-Buel Company.)

Receipts of native cattle about the same as last week. Bulk of heavy weight steers, 20 to 25c. lower than last week, but light weight dressed beef and butcher steers ruled steady. Receipts of cow and heifer butcher stuff light and demand good at slightly higher values. Bulls in moderate supply at steady prices. The quality of the beef steers this week, from common to good, no choice on sale; best here sold for \$5.40. Receipts of stockers and feeders light, demand good and prices about 10c. higher. Best grade milk cows and calves in good demand at slightly higher values. Veal calves selling about \$1 per head lower than last week, with the bulk from 6@7c.

Quarantine cattle receipts, 50 cars more this week than last. Monday and Tuesday all classes of steers ruled steady; Wednesday under unfavorable advices from other markets, best steers declined about 10c., while light weight and butcher cattle ruled steady to strong.

Under heavy receipts of native cattle at Chicago this week best heavy weight cattle have suffered a severe decline, but the light weight tidy butcher cattle have ruled steady.

Receipts of bulls have been liberal this week and the closing prices are 10c. below last week. Cows lightly supplied, with prices unchanged. Receipts of calves light; fat calves selling strong; others about steady.

During the week Texas and Indian Territory steers, averaging 585 to 1,185 lbs., sold at a full range of \$3.60@\$4.35, most of them going at \$3.60@\$4.20. Cows and heifers brought \$2.25@\$3.40, the bulk at \$2.40@\$2.50; stags and oxen at \$2.75@\$3.70. bulls, \$3@\$3.40, and calves at \$7.50@\$14.50 per head, and \$2.40@\$2.50 per cwt.

Hog values were 10@15c. higher on Monday, with light receipts, since which time offerings have been liberal and the market lower each day. We quote:

Butcher and prime heavy.....	\$7.25@\$7.50
Light mixed.....	7.00@ 7.30
Heavy pigs.....	6.75@ 7.00
Light pigs.....	6.00@ 6.50
Rough heavies.....	6.50@ 7.25

Offerings of sheep light and values unchanged. We quote:

Best lambs.....	\$6.75@\$7.25
Best yearlings.....	6.00@ 6.50
Best sheep.....	5.75@ 6.00
Best bucks.....	4.50@ 5.00
Stockers .....	3.00@ 3.50

**CATTLE.**—Market rules strong at close of last week.

**HOGS.**—Prices declined 5@10c. as compared with Saturday.

**SHEEP.**—Values ruled steady.

### ST. JOSEPH

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

Receipts of cattle last week, 9,258; previous week, 9,317; year ago, 5,486. The centering of supplies in the East the fore part of the week and liberal marketing in the West the balance of the week caused a sharply lower range of values at all points, the local market showing a decline of 10c. to 15c. for heavy beesves and steady to 10c. lower for other kinds, the good, qualified, light and medium steers selling to the best advantage. Top for week, \$5.25. Under continued moderate marketing of cows and heifers and a strong general demand, prices for the good fat grades advanced 10c. to 15c., while other kinds sold steady. Choice heavy native cows sold up to \$4.75. Offerings of stock cattle were liberal and the movement to the country free, but prices declined 10c. to 15c. with Wednesday, which was the high point of the winter. Extra good, heavy native feeders brought \$4.80.

Supplies of hogs last week, 28,369; preceding week, 27,540; year ago, 28,694. The better condition of the country roads and desire of farmers to get rid of some of their stock, in order to be free for their spring work, coupled with the anxiety to secure the good advance in prices of the previous week's close, caused liberal marketing of hogs the greater part of the week, but the demand was good right along at the decline in values. The tops to-day were \$7.40, with the bulk of sales at \$7.20 to \$7.35.

Arrivals in the sheep department last week, 21,640; former week, 16,212; year ago, 20,407. Colorado was the heaviest contributor, with Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri following in proportion. Lambs continued to make up a heavy quota of the offerings, with sheep in small proportion. The demand was good from all of the killers, and the good fat grades of both mutton grades and lambs sold at an advance of 10c. to 15c., but the common and medium kinds sold at a loss of that much. Today was paid the highest prices ever recorded on the Missouri River markets, Colorado lambs selling at \$7.40, with the bulk at \$7.25 to \$7.40; Colorado wethers, \$6.75, and Colorado ewes, \$6.15.

### KANSAS CITY

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

Cattle receipts this week were twenty-seven thousand three hundred; last week twenty-six thousand five hundred; same week last year twenty-seven thousand five hundred. Bulk of week's supply were good beesves; market was sluggish on heavy cattle but active on one thousand to thirteen hundred pound steers, which are a shade higher than last week. She stuff was scarce but heavy cows lost fifteen cents; good light cows and heifers sold strong, top-heavy feeders sold strong but other kinds slumped after middle of week. Quarantine run light and prices strong, top beef steers five ten; cows four forty; heifers four sixty-five; feeders four eighty-five; veal calves six fifty.

Hog receipts this week were thirty-three thousand three hundred; last week thirty-six thousand two hundred; same week last year thirty-seven thousand two hundred. Quality of hogs has been good with small proportion of light hogs. Lighter receipts caused prices to advance slightly with top to-day at seven-fifty; bulk

of sales are at seven thirty to forty-five; weights under two hundred pounds bring up to seven thirty and pigs six to six seventy. Prices are highest ever known for spring months, but short crop and big consumptive demand furnish legitimate causes for high level of prices.

Sheep receipts this week were twenty thousand nine hundred; last week twenty-two thousand; same week last year eighteen thousand four hundred. Sheep and lamb prices again made a gain of twenty to forty cents this week with most gain on western wethers; spring lambs brought ten; western and native fed lambs seven thirty to fifty; yearlings at seven; wethers six seventy-five; ewes six. These prices are higher than has been paid in the past twelve years with exception of spring lambs; Texas grass sheep five sixty to eighty-five.

Hides unchanged all round; six and one-half; side brands six; bulls six; under forty pounds four to five; butcher hides fourteen and one-half; sheep pelts nine and one-half.

Packers' purchases for the week are:

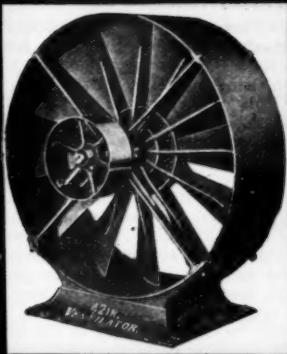
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	5,895	10,418	4,588
Fowler	551	4,178	1,244
Schwarzchild	2,468	5,211	2,866
Swift	3,934	6,539	6,332
Cudahy	3,373	6,523	3,137
Ruddy	527	72	389

#### TEXAS TO HAVE BIG S. & S. PLANT.

Secretary Samuel Weil has been back some days from his tour of inspection of the South. A representative of The National Provisioner saw him at the S. & S. plant and went into the matter of his company's building a plant in the South. The big packer was asked the direct question, "Will you build a plant in the South?" and received the unequivocal answer, "Yes."

"Where? In Tennessee, Louisiana or Texas?" he was further asked.

"Some where in Texas. In contemplating such a venture, livestock, cotton oil, lard, fertilizer, soap, consumption and distribution grouped themselves in the business situation. Well, Texas, as no other state, has them all. In figuring over the proposition these facts kept presenting themselves and they could not be brushed aside: Texas has nearly 9,000,000 cattle, 2,000,000 sheep and 2,500,000 hogs. Texas has 5,000,000 hungry, because they are active, people. Texas has facilities for raising and for transporting cheap cattle. Texas grows over 3,000,000 bales of cotton and has



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nearly 200 cotton oil mills. Texas has good ports and a flourishing state industry and trade. No other state can make a like showing. Besides, Texas is in the center of a trade which our company wishes to cultivate."

"What part of Texas have you fixed upon for your plant, Mr. Weil?"

"No place definitely settled. Dallas is a solid, live, hustling central city. But didn't it rain when I was there! Then there is Houston. Fort Worth seems full just now. There are a couple other 'Lone Star' points under advisement," he said, looking over some propositions from them.

"So it's Texas. What kind of a plant?" Mr. Weil was asked.

"Yes, we will build in Texas at no distant date. Our southern plant will be the equal of any of our other plants or of any in Texas. The S. & S. Co. never put up a recond-rate factory. It will be a general packing house equipment embodying a slaughter house, lard refinery, soap and fertilizer works, provision and general curing plant, wool factory, oleo-

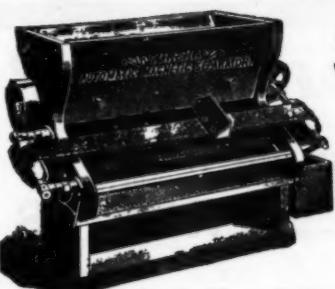
margarine factory and such other installations as the trade from that point will make necessary. Just as soon as the site is decided upon, the plans will be drawn and the work of construction begun. Texas is a great State and the S. & S. Co. has decided to become an important member of its business family."

#### PACKERS MAY APPEAL.

It is believed that the packers will appeal the Missouri ouster case to the United States Supreme Court. The fines are small, but there are important principles of law involved which the highest tribunal should now settle.

#### A CUDAHY PLANT.

It is said in Des Moines, Iowa, that the Cudahy Packing Company will spend \$250,000 on a plant to be built at Sioux City.



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 CINCINNATI, O.

**EGG BUTTER.**

Andrew Bergman, a Swede residing in Chicago, has invented and patented at Washington, March 10, the following egg butter process. His specifications and claims are as follows:

"This invention relates to new and useful improvements in a process of making butterin without the use of an additional coloring matter; and it consists in the combination of ingredients which will form a wholesome product having the natural color of creamery butter.

"In carrying out the invention I employ 50 per cent. pure lard, 30 per cent. of eggs and 20 per cent. of tallow. In preparing the ingredients the lard and tallow may be melted either separately or together, it being desirable to raise the temperature of the lard to 60 deg. Fahrenheit, and when melted the whites and yolks of eggs are beaten for from fifteen to thirty minutes, and are then mixed with the molten tallow and lard. The ingredients being thus compounded, the mixture is submitted to a steam or other heat, and allowed to boil for from fifteen to thirty minutes. After the ingredients have been boiled for from fifteen to thirty minutes the mixture is transferred to a tank, where it is allowed to cool off. During the time that the mixture is cooling off a constant stirring is kept up, and afterward the mixture is mixed with salt in the regular manner by means of a butter machine.

"The product resulting from the carrying out of my process is of the consistency of butter, and has the natural coloring of prime butter or of the best grades of butterin.

"Having thus described my invention, what I desire to secure by letters patent is:

"1. The process of making butterin, consisting in melting lard and tallow in the proportion of 50 per cent. of the former to 20 per cent. of the latter, and mixing 30 per cent. of eggs thoroughly beaten together, and submitting the mixture to heat and boiling the same for from fifteen to thirty minutes, and afterward transferring the mixture to a cooling tank and agitating the same preparatory to its being worked in a butter machine, as set forth.

"2. An improved article of manufacture a butterin consisting of substantially 50 per cent. of lard, 20 per cent. of tallow and about 30 per cent. of eggs, and salt, substantially as set forth.

"In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses."

**GENERAL LIVESTOCK SITUATION**

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Mallory Commission Co.)

**HOGS.**—There is nothing practically new or important in the hog situation. Receipts continue light, and in our judgment will be so for some time. However, we think the packers have this condition well discounted, and they will undoubtedly be able to curtail their orders to meet the supply.

It is a fact that prices for hogs and hog products are very high, and to expect a permanent improvement in this line would be unwise. However, we cannot help but feel strong on the situation, and believe that they will continue to sell at high prices during the spring and summer. Bad roads to quite an extent has been the cause of the very light receipts, and in our judgment there is no great supply to come forward in the next 30 days. The shipping demand is light, and the packers are able to control the market in very good shape.

The bulk of hogs to-day are selling from \$7.30 to \$7.50, with tops at \$7.55 to \$7.65.

**CATTLE.**—Notwithstanding the liberal supply of cattle this week the market has ruled very strong and active, especially so on the medium weight grades. Prices will average fully 10c. higher than the close of last week on the handy weight cattle, but the heavy grades have ruled dull, and at no better prices than the close of last week. We think that these conditions will remain so for the near future, and as the hot weather approaches the demand for the medium weight cattle will undoubtedly increase.

From the best information that we can get the supply is large, and it would not be wise to expect much permanent improvement in prices. If it were possible to distribute the receipts more evenly throughout the week, it would undoubtedly prevent these sudden breaks in the market, but the trade seems to be educated to the idea that Mondays and Wednesdays are the only days to be here with cattle.

The export demand continues very good, and we certainly expect to see at least a steady market. Would advise marketing your cattle as soon as they are matured.

Some very prime grades are selling at \$5.50 @ \$5.50; good to choice heavy cattle, from \$5@ \$5.25; fair to medium weights, \$4.70 @ \$5. with common to fair killing steers from \$4.25 @ \$4.60.

It is surprising how the demand continues for good feeding steers, many of them selling as high as fat cattle. There is a continued strong demand for all kinds of butcher stock at good prices. On the whole, the situation looks very favorable for at least steady prices.

**SHEEP.**—There seems to be no top to the sheep and lamb market, as each week scores a still higher price, and we see no good reason why these sheep and lambs should not continue to sell high.

Some very choice Western fed Colorado lambs sold at \$7.85, with some extra fine

shorn lambs at \$7.35; choice ewes, from \$5.25 @ \$5.75, and some clipped yearlings from \$6.35 @ \$7.

**TALLOW, GREASE, OIL, ETC.**

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from George M. Sterne & Son.)

Provisions have fluctuated within a narrow range during the past week, advancing moderately on the continued disappointing hog receipts, and somewhat higher prices paid for them by the packers, but have eased off to near the low point of the week on liquidation, apparently for outside holders of the May option. This action has very materially reduced the May premium on all articles, and it appears possible that some of the products may decline to a carrying charge discount, which would certainly be a healthier situation. There has been good buying of the July and September options by commission houses apparently acting for the bull leaders. Their purchases have prevented any material decline in these options, and unless the stock showing to-day should start a further selling pressure, we would rather expect to see a somewhat better market in the near future. The stocks, as posted, show 24,492 bbls. pork, 11,108 tcs. prime steam lard, 9,320,000 lbs. of ribs, and a total stock of cut meats of 112,000,000 lbs., against 110,800,000 lbs. last month, and 150,000,000 lbs. last year. While the decrease in lard and ribs is not quite as large as anticipated the showing of total stock is fully as bullish as could reasonably be expected, and will no doubt have its proper effect later on. We are advising our friends to buy the July and September ribs on all soft spots, as we believe the hog receipts will prove to be very considerably lighter than during the months of April, May, June, July, August and September last year, and that hogs will not likely sell materially lower than present prices for some months to come. Under these circumstances we cannot reasonably expect to buy a product much below the present range, and believe our very moderate stock, here and West, will be taken by consumers at around present prices for the next few weeks, and at probably considerably higher prices when the active consuming season is reached.

**LARD.**—Cash market declined 5c., closing at \$9.95; loose, \$9.62 1/2. Shipments to-day, 2,400. Two days last year, 9,300 tcs. Liverpool, 6d. lower at 50s. 6d. Hogs West, 62,000 against 69,000 same day last week, and 67,000 same day last year. To-morrow, 25,000. Top price, \$7.65. Leaf lard, 9 1/2%; extra neutral, 10 1/2%. Market opened a shade higher, as the receipts of hogs were somewhat lighter than anticipated, and prices at the yards, while lower early in the morning, rallied, and were about 5c. higher later. The May sold up 2 1/2c. and the July and September 5c. over yesterday's close, and for a time the market showed considerable strength, but under rather free liquidating sales there was a gradual decline of 5 to 7 1/2c. all around, then, when the grain market strengthened, there was a moderate rally, but finally the pressure of liquidation

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became quite severe, and market closed weak, 5c. over May, 2½c. on July and 5c. lower on September. Cash shows further weakness, being offered at 2½ to 5c. under May and loose 35c. under.

**STEARINES.**—On prime oleo stearine makers are generally asking 10½c. here, but owing to lower markets in the East, there is an easier feeling, and we would not call the market over 10¼c. Missouri River points, 10¼c. New York market reports nominally 10c.; No. 2, 9c.; mutton stearine, 10c.; lard stearine, 11@11¼c.; tallow stearine, 7c.; white grease stearine, 6½@6¾c.; yellow grease stearine, 5½c.

**OLEO OIL.**—Market continues without change. Extra, 9%@9¾c.; repressed, 10@10½c.; No. 2, 9@9½c.; No. 3, 7½@8¾c.; oleo stock, 9@9½c.

**TALLOW.**—The London cables report 500 casks offered, half the offerings taken at unchanged prices. Our markets are unchanged, though there is an easier feeling on some grades. Choice edible, 7½@7¾c.; prime packers, 6½@6¾c.; No. 1 packers, 6½c.; No. 2 packers, 5@5½c.; city renderers, 6½c.; choice renderers, 6½c.; No. 2 country, 4½c.; "B" country, 5½c.

**GREASES.**—Some small trading reported at unchanged prices. Choice "A" white, 7½c. bid; ordinary, 7c.; "B" white, 6½c. bid, 6½c. asked; house, 4½c.; yellow, 4½c.; brown, 4½@4¾c.; glue stock, 4½@4¾c.; bone, 5@5½c., according to quality.

**COTTONSEED OIL.**—Bleachable prime summer yellow, 40@40½c. spot.; April, 40@41c.; summer yellow soap grade, 35c., all loose Chicago. Crude in Valley 33@35c., according to quality.

**COTTONSEED SOAP STOCK.**—Concentrated on a basis of 63@65 per cent. F. A., 2½c.; regular on a basis of 50 per cent. F. A., 1½c.

We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10 to 12 lbs., average, nominally, 11½@11¾c.; do., 12 to 14 lbs., average, nominally 11½@11¾c.; do., 14 to 16 lbs. average, nominally, 11½@11¾c.; do., 18 to 20 lbs., average, nominally, 11½@11¾c.; green picnics, 5 to 6 lbs., average, nominally, 8½@8¾c.; do., 6 to 8 lbs., average, nominally, 8½@8¾c.; do., 8 to 10 lbs., average, nominally, 8½@11¾c.; green N. Y. shoulders, 10 to 12 lbs., average, nominally, 8½@8¾c.; do., 12 to 14 lbs., average, nominally, 8½@8¾c.; green skinned hams, 18 to 20 lbs., average, nominally, 12½@13½c.; green clear bellies, 8 to 12 lbs., average, nominally, 12c.; do., 10 to 12 lbs., average, nominally, 11½c.

#### COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Continued from page 30.)

The market looks very easy to us, and while the outlook is very dubious, there are no bull features for the moment. If the dullness should continue, it would not surprise us to see the markets sag off somewhat, as a decidedly better demand is necessary to bring about higher prices.

We quote to-day as follows:

Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, April-May, 41c. sales; do., June, 41c. bid, 41½c. asked; do., October, 39½c. asked, 37½c. bid; do., November-December, 37¾c. asked, 36c. bid; off summer yellow cottonseed oil, 37¾c. asked, 37c. bid; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 43½c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 43½c.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 21s. 4½d.; New Orleans market for off oil, 35½c.

#### ANOTHER BIG PACKER MOVE.

Dispatch from West Superior, Wis., says: Representatives of Eastern and Chicago capital will be here next week to put through a deal for locating big feeding and shipping yards for a livestock company which is to be a rival of the meat concerns in Chicago.

The people already have under option in Indiana, just over the Illinois line, a site upon

which are to be built stockyards and packing-houses. The concern figures on getting first into the cattle country of the Northwestern States and Manitoba, which country is expected to develop at once into the leading meat producing section of the country.

Superior is to be the point through which the new company will get its hold on this territory. Deals for large tracts of land in this country are now on.

#### N. K. FAIRBANK DEAD.

N. K. Fairbank, founder of the big canning concern of that name and father of Cottolene, died in Chicago Friday of last week. He was born at Sodus, N. Y., in 1829. He retired many years ago from both of the enterprises which bear his name. He was a multi-millionaire and a philanthropist. He was a very successful and shrewd business man, daring in business and brave in defeat. He was highly esteemed for his sterling personal and business character.

#### WIRELESS HOGS.

Armour & Company bought hogs by wireless telegraph last Saturday. J. Ogden Armour sent the following DeForest wireless message to Cal. M. Favorite:

Chicago, March 28.—C. M. F.—Light run of hogs this a. m. If market any higher will let 'em alone. At steady price will take a few.—J. O. A."

The wire winked from the Union Stockyards to the company's general offices in La Salle street. Armour now spends \$100,000 annually over leased wires, having 380 branch tickers.

#### IMPROVED LIVESTOCK MOVEMENT.

Domestic trade movements, as reported in the February Summary of Internal Commerce, issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, show a general improvement over conditions at the corresponding date last year. In livestock the traffic operations at five Western centers amounted during February to 47,151 cars, having advanced from 41,387 cars in February, 1902, and 41,933 cars in February, 1901. For the two months ending with February this year 90,902 cars were reported, compared with 88,237 cars to the end of February, 1902, and 88,497 cars for the first two months of 1901.

#### RUSSIA DODGES CATTLE EXCLUSION.

It is reported that an arrangement in connection with the cattle trade to England has been come to by the French and Russian governments. Russian cattle are to be sent to Calais, slaughtered, and exported to this country as fresh meat. This seems a somewhat curious arrangement, and leads one to ask questions. If the cattle are all right, why not export them alive? There is evidently more in this than meets the eye. It has been suggested that American cattle may be shipped to the country under this scheme. Be this as it may, it looks very much as though Mr. Hanbury is going to have trouble. There is no doubt that the partners to this compact will use every means to ensure success, and it behoves our authorities to keep a watchful eye on the other side of the Channel, and see that our laws and regulations are duly respected.—Eastern Morning News.

#### Chicago Provision Market Prices —RANGE OF PRICES.

##### SATURDAY, MARCH 28.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May .....	10.10	10.10	10.07	10.07
July .....	9.85	9.85	9.82	9.85
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May .....	9.85	9.85	9.85	9.85
July .....	9.60	9.62	9.60	9.62
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May .....	18.00	18.10	18.00	18.07
July .....	17.20	17.22	17.20	17.22

##### MONDAY, MARCH 30.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May .....	10.05	10.07	9.95	10.07
July .....	9.80	9.85	9.80	9.85
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May .....	9.82	9.85	9.80	9.85
July .....	9.60	9.70	9.60	9.67
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May .....	17.92	18.20	17.92	18.12
July .....	17.15	17.37	17.12	17.32

##### TUESDAY, MARCH 31.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May .....	10.12	10.12	10.02	10.02
July .....	9.87	9.87	9.82	9.82
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May .....	9.82	9.82	9.77	9.80
July .....	9.60	9.70	9.60	9.67
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May .....	17.92	18.20	17.92	18.12
July .....	17.15	17.37	17.12	17.32

##### WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May .....	10.05	10.05	9.97	9.97
July .....	9.87	9.87	9.80	9.80
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May .....	9.80	9.82	9.70	9.70
July .....	9.65	9.67	9.62	9.65
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May .....	18.05	18.05	17.92	17.92
July .....	17.25	17.30	17.15	17.15

##### THURSDAY, APRIL 2.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May .....	9.97	10.00	9.97	10.00
July .....	9.80	9.82	9.80	9.82
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May .....	9.75	9.80	9.72	9.75
July .....	9.67	9.70	9.65	9.65
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May .....	17.90	18.02	17.90	17.92
July .....	17.20	17.30	17.20	17.25

##### FRIDAY, APRIL 3.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May .....	17.80	17.82	17.60	17.72
July .....	17.20	17.20	17.10	17.17
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May .....	9.97	9.97	9.90	9.90
July .....	9.82	9.82	9.72	9.75
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May .....	9.70	9.70	9.67	9.75
July .....	7.62	9.62	9.55	9.57

#### SOUTH AMERICAN SHEEP FOR BELGIUM.

The barrier against the importation of sheep from the Argentine Republic has been raised by the government of Belgium, and German butchers are rejoicing. It is stipulated in the opening clause, however, that only the ports of Antwerp, Gent and Ostende are allowed to receive imports and, furthermore, that the sheep must be slaughtered, within three days from landing, in one of the slaughter houses located near the harbors of any of the cities named. Transportation from the ship to the slaughter house to be effected by wagon.

#### STOCKYARDS INCREASE CAPITAL.

Amendments to the charter of the East Tennessee Stockyards was granted, increasing the capital stock from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

#### WEBBER BUYS STERLING PLANT.

Richard Webber has bought the Sterling packing plant at Sioux City, Iowa, for \$18,000. It will be converted into a large poultry packing establishment in lieu of his plant at 1806 Leech street.

# MARKET PRICES.

## CHICAGO

### FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.....	2.45
Hoof meal, per unit.....	2.25
Concent. tank, 15 to 16% per unit.....	2.20
Ground tank, 10 to 11% per unit.....	2.30 & 10c.
Unground tank, 10 to 11% per unit.....	2.20 & 10c.
Unground tank, 9 and 20% ton.....	21.00
Unground tank, 6 and 35% ton.....	17.00
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	22.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	18.00

### HORNS, HOOFs AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lbs. avg., ton.....	\$275.00
Hoofs, black, per ton.....	25.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton.....	28.00
Hoofs, white, per ton.....	45.00
Round Shin Bones, 38 to 40 lbs., avg., ton.....	45.00
Round Shin Bones, 50 to 52 lbs., avg., ton.....	50.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. avg., ton.....	40.00
Long thigh Bones, 50 to 55 lbs. avg., ton.....	35.00

### LARDS.

Choice prime steam.....	10.074
Prime steam.....	10.074
Neutral.....	10.62 & 10.75
Campound.....	7.50

### STEARINES.

Oleo.....	10%
Lard.....	11%
Grease, W.....	6% & 6%
Tallow.....	7
Grease, B.....	5
Grease, Y.....	5%

### OILS.

Lard Oil, extra winter strained.....	.82
Lard Oil, extra No. 1.....	.50
Lard Oil, No. 1.....	.48
Lard Oil, No. 2.....	.46
Oleo Oil, extra.....	.9%
Oleo Oil, No. 2.....	.9%
Neatsfoot Oil, pure.....	.74
Neatsfoot Oil, No. 1.....	...

### TALLOW.

Packers' prime.....	6%
No. 2.....	.55
Edible.....	7 & 7%
City renderers'.....	5% & 6%

### GREASE.

Brown.....	4% & 4%
Yellow.....	.04
White, A.....	7 & 7%
Bone.....	5 & 5%

### CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre.....	4% & 5%
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered.....	10% & 11%
Borax.....	7% & 8
Sugar—	
Pure, open kettle.....	3 & 3%
White, clarified.....	4 & 4%
Plantation, granulated.....	4%
Yellow, clarified.....	4%
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 254 lbs.....	12.40
Eng. packing, in bags, 254 lbs.....	1.50
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton.....	3.00
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton.....	2.75
Casing salt, in bbls, 250 lbs, 2X and 3X.....	1.30

### COOPERAGE.

Tierces.....	\$1.12 & \$1.15
Barrels.....	92% & 95

### BUTCHERS' WHOLESALE PRICE LIST

#### CORNED BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

Per doz.	
1 lb. 2 doz. to case.....	\$1.35
2 lbs, 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.40
4 lbs, 1 doz. to case.....	5.00
6 lbs, 1 doz. to case.....	8.00
14 lbs, ½ doz. to case.....	17.65

#### EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Per doz.	
1 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	\$2.25
2 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	3.55
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	6.50
8 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	11.60
16 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	22.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb.

### THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

### BARRELED BEEF AND TORK.

Extra plats beef.....	\$15.00
Plate beef.....	14.00
Extra mess beef.....	10.50
Prime mess beef.....	11.00
Beef hams.....	Not quoted.
Bump butts.....	11.00
Mess Pork, repacked.....	18.25
Extra clear pork.....	20.50

### DRIED BEEF PACKED.

Ham sets.....	13%
Insides.....	13%
Outsides.....	13
Knuckles.....	13%
Reg. cloids.....	10%

### SMOKED MEATS PACKED.

A. C. Hams.....	14
Skinned Hams.....	14%
Shoulders.....	10
Picnics.....	10
Breakfast Bacon.....	17%

### LARD.

Pure leaf kettle, rendered, per lb., tcs.....	11
Lard substitute, tcs.....	7%
Lard compound.....	7%
Barrels.....	Ac. over tcs.
Half barrels.....	Ac. to 1c. over tcs.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.....	1c. to 1c. over tcs.

### BOILED MEATS.

Hams, boneless.....	13
California, boneless.....	13
Rolled Shoulders.....	13

### DRY SALT MEATS.

Rib Bellies.....	10.20
Short Clears.....	
Plates, Regular.....	9.10
American shoulders.....	

### SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Beef sound, set of 100 ft.....	13
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.....	40
Beef bungs, each.....	8
Hog casings, per lb., free of salt.....	45
Hog bungs, exports.....	10
medium, each.....	5
small, each.....	2
Sheep casings, per head.....	50

### SAUSAGES.

Summer, H. C.....	15
German Salami.....	15
Holsteiner.....	12
D'Arles H. C.....	10
Italian Salami.....	10
Cervelat.....	13
Bologna.....	5%
Frankfurts.....	7%
Blood Liver and Head Cheese.....	6%
Tongue.....	8%
Compressed Ham.....	11%
Berliner Ham.....	9
Pollish.....	7%
Veal Ham.....	7%
Pork Sausage.....	8 & 9

### VINEGAR PICKLE—COOKED MEATS.

Pig's Feet, ½ bbl., 80 lbs.....	3.25
Snouts, ½ bbl., 80 lbs.....	
Ox Hearts, ½ bbl., 80 lbs.....	5.20
Plain Tripe, ½ bbl., 80 lbs.....	2.40
H. C. Tripe, ½ bbl., 80 lbs.....	4.00

### BEEF CUTS.

No. 1.....	14
No. 2.....	12½
No. 3.....	10
Loin.....	14
Short loins.....	15
Ribs.....	14
Tenderloins.....	12½
Native steers.....	7½ & 8%

Chucks.....	6
Plates.....	4½
Rounds.....	7½
Rolls, boneless.....	11
Shoulder cloids, boneless.....	6%
Rump butts, boneless.....	6
Chucks, boneless.....	5%
Strip loins.....	6%
Beef ham sets.....	5

Cheek meat.....	4
Hanging tenders.....	4½
Flank steak.....	5
Trimmings.....	4½
Shanks.....	5%
Flanks (rough).....	5
Brains.....	4
Kidneys.....	4
Beef suet.....	4½
Sweetbreads.....	25
Oxtails.....	5%
Livers.....	4
Hearts.....	4
Tongues.....	11½
Clean tripe (reg.).....	5%
Clean tripe (H. C.).....	4

### CALVES.

Carcass.....	10½
Fores.....	5½
Hinds.....	5
Sweetbreads.....	4½
Livers.....	5

### MUTTON.

Lambs (carcass).....	18 & 14





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## NEW YORK CITY

## LIVE CATTLE.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MARCH 30.

	Beeves. Cows. Calves. Sheep. Hogs.
Jersey City.....	1,764 .. 1,334 14,497 9,260
Sixtieth St.....	3,666 120 4,486 11,505 ..
Fortieth St.....	.. .. .. 13,562 ..
West St. R. R. ....	3,003 42 .. 541 ..
Lehigh Valley....	1,890 .. .. 3,093 ..
Weehawken.....	1,618 .. .. 1,524 ..
Scattering.....	.. .. 84 51 ..
Totals.....	10,881 162 5,904 28,118 25,914
Totals last week.....	10,825 138 4,735 20,810 23,573

## WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live Cattle. Sheep. Beef.
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Victorian....	107 .. 1,900 ..
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Germanic....	.. .. 1,200 ..
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Mesaba....	.. .. 1,600 ..
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Victorian....	162 .. ..
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Germanic....	.. .. 1,200 ..
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Umbria....	.. .. 2,500 ..
J. Shamborg & Son, Ss. Victorian....	264 1,524 ..
J. Shamborg & Son, Ss. Mesaba....	262 .. ..
Schwartz's & Ss. Br. Princess....	308 .. ..
Schwartz's & Ss. Victorian....	264 .. ..
Schwartz's & Ss. Mesaba....	262 .. 1,938 ..
Schwartzschl & Sulzberger, Ss. British Princess....	308 .. ..
Schwartzschl & Sulzberger, Ss. St. Paul....	.. .. 1,200 ..
Armour & Co., Ss. St. Paul....	.. .. 1,900 ..
G. H. Hammond Co., Ss. Victorian....	.. .. 1,750 ..
W. Daniels, Ss. Pomeranian....	286 .. ..
Doud & Keifer, Ss. Exeter City....	150 .. ..
Miscellaneous, Ss. Pretoria....	6 .. ..

Total exports.....	2,379 1,524 15,188
Total exports last week.....	3,005 1,830 17,850
Boston exports this week.....	.. .. 12,804 ..
Baltimore exports this week.....	950 1,663 ..
Philadelphia exports this week.....	1,436 .. 1,000 ..
Newport News exports this week.....	529 .. ..
To London.....	2,855 .. 7,281 ..
To Liverpool.....	1,747 3,186 18,611 ..
To Glasgow.....	536 .. ..
To Bristol.....	150 .. ..
To Southampton.....	.. .. 3,100 ..
To Bermuda and West Indies.....	6 .. ..

Totals to all ports.....	5,294 3,186 28,992
Totals to all ports last week.....	6,481 2,980 27,415

## QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.20 @ \$5.35
Medium to fair' native steers.....	4.65 @ 5.10
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	4.15 @ 4.60
Oxen and stags.....	2.50 @ 4.75
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.50 @ 4.40
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	6.10 @ 6.20

Export of hog products from Atlantic ports for the week ended March 21, 1903, with comparative summary:

## LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, a few selected, 100 lbs.....	8.25
Live veal calves, good to prime, 100 lbs.....	7.00 @ 8.00
Grassers.....	.. ..

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	7.85 @ 7.95
Hogs, medium.....	7.75 @ 7.85
Hogs, light to medium.....	7.70 ..
Pigs.....	7.80 @ 8.00
Roughs.....	6.85 @ 7.00

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, selected (per 100 lbs.).....	8.25
Lambs, good to choice.....	8.00
Lambs, common to fair.....	7.75
Lambs, culs.....	6.50
Sheep, selected.....	6.50
Sheep, medium to good.....	6.00
Sheep, culs.....	5.00

## DRESSED BEEF.

## CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	7.5 @ 8%
Choice native, light.....	7.5 @ 8%
Common to fair, native.....	6.74

## WESTERN DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	7.5 @ 7%
Choice native, light.....	6.7
Native, do. to fair.....	6.5 @ 6%
Choice Western, heavy.....	6.5 @ 6%
Choice Western, light.....	6.5 @ 6%
Good to choice helpers.....	6.5 @ 6%
Common to fair, Texan.....	5 @ 6
Choice cows.....	6 @ 6%
Common to fair cows.....	5 @ 6
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	6 @ 6%
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	5 @ 6
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	4.5 @ 5%

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## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	13
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Grassers, per lb.....	8
Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb.....	9 1/2
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	8 @ 9
Calves, country dressed, common.....	6 @ 7

## DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	10% @ 10%
Hogs, heavy.....	8 @ 9%
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	8 @ 9%
Hogs, 100 lbs.....	10 @ 10%
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	10 @ 10%

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice.....	14
Spring lambs, good.....	13 1/2
Spring lambs, common to fair.....	13
Spring lambs, culs.....	11 1/2
Sheep, choice.....	11
Sheep, medium to good.....	10 1/2
Sheep, culs.....	9

## LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, per lb.....	15
Roosters, young, per lb.....	13
Roosters, old, per lb.....	10 1/2
Turkeys, per lb.....	15
Ducks, average Western, per pair.....	80 @ 1.00
Ducks, Southern and Southwestern, per pr.....	70 @ 80
Geese, Western, per pair.....	1.12 @ 1.37
Pigeons, live, per pair.....	35 @ 40

## GAME.

English snipe, per dozen.....	1.50 @ 2.00
Plover, golden, per dozen.....	2.75 @ 3.00
Grass, per dozen.....	1.50 @ 3.00
Wild Ducks—Canvas, per pair.....	50 @ 3.00
Red Head, per pair.....	50 @ 2.00
Ruddy, per pair.....	50 @ 1.50
Mallard, per pair.....	50 @ 1.00
Teal, per pair.....	25 @ .60
Common, per pair.....	20 @ 25

## PROVISIONS.

## (Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	14 @ 14 1/2
Smoked hams, heavy.....	14 @ 14 1/2
California hams, smoked, light.....	10 @ 11
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	14 @ 15
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	15
Dried beef sets.....	15
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	15 @ 15
Smoked shoulders.....	10 @ 10
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Fresh pork loins, city.....	14 @ 14 1/2
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	14 @ 14 1/2

## BONES, HOOFs, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs., cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs., cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs., cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	75.00
Hoofs.....	15.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oms. and over, steers, first qual.....	\$250 @ 280

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh beef tongue.....	.60c. to 75c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	.40c. to .45c. a piece
Sweet breads, veal.....	.25c. to .25c. a pair
Sweet breads, beef.....	.15c. to .25c. a pair
Calves' liver.....	.35c. to .50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	.10c. to .12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	.20c. to .30c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	.50c. to .75c. a piece
Oxtails.....	.75c. to .80c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	.15c. to .20c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	.12c. a lb.
Tenderloins, beef.....	.20c. to .30c. a lb.
Lamb's fries.....	.10c. to .12c. a pair

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	6%
Shop bones, per cwt.....	50

## PICKLED SHEEPSKINS.

XXX sheep, per dozen.....	\$5.75
XX sheep, per dozen.....	4.50
X sheep, per dozen.....	3.75
Blind ribby sheep.....	3.75
Sheep, ribby.....	3.12 1/2
XX lambs, per dozen.....	4.50
X lambs, per dozen.....	3.50

## DRESSED CALFSKINS.

No. 1 calfskins.....	per lb. 15
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk.....	18
No. 1 calfskins, 12 1/2-14.....	each 1.50
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk.....	11
No. 3 calfskins, 12 1/2-14.....	piece 1.00
No. 1 grasers.....	per lb. 18
No. 2 grasers.....	per lb. 11
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.40
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.65
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.70
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.50
No. 1 grass kips.....	piece 1.80
No. 2 grass kips.....	piece 1.35
Ticky kips.....	piece 1.00
Branded heavy kips.....	piece 1.10
Branded kips.....	piece 90
Branded skins.....	piece 80

## DRESSED POULTRY.

## FRESH KILLED—ICED.

Turkeys—Young hens and toms, av'ge best.....	15



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## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.		
Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$20.00	②21.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	22.50	②23.50
Nitrate of soda.....	2.05	② 2.15
Bone black, spent, per ton.....	13.50	②13.75
Dried blood, N. Y., 12-18 per cent. ammonia.....	2.00	② 2.05
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground, c. f. N. Y.....	2.70	② 2.75
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	21.00	②22.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	17.00	②18.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00	②16.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	14.00	②15.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	7.00	② 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	28.00	②28.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	14.00	②15.00
Asotine, per unit, del. New York.....	2.60	② 2.65
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs. spot.....	3.15	② 3.25
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	3.15	② 3.25
Sulphate ammonia base, per 100 lbs. spot.....	3.00	② 3.05
No. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50	② 7.75
No. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.90	② 4.00
The same, dried.....	4.25	② 4.50

## POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

	\$8.25	② 9.50
Kainit, shipment, per 2,400 lbs.....	8.25	② 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00	②10.65
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00	② 7.25
Muriate potash, 50 p. c., ex-store.....	1.85	② 1.95
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.80	② 1.90
Double manure salt (40@40 p. c., less than 2% p. c. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 p. c.).....	1.00	② 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.05	② 2.20
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S. P. 30	② .30	② .40

## OCEAN FREIGHT.

Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
Per ton.	Per ton.	Per 100.
Canned meats.....	*10/	15/
Oil cake.....	7/8	8/
Bacon.....	10/	15/
Lard, tierces.....	10/	15/
Cheese.....	17/8	25/
Butter.....	20/	30/
Tallow.....	10/	15/
Beef, per tierce.....	2/	3/
Pork, per bib.....	1/6	2/

Direct port United Kingdom or Continent, large steam berth terms, April 1/7%. Cork, for orders, 2/7%.

## GENERAL MARKETS

## LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, April 3.—Beef—Extra India mess, 83s. 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 85s. Hams—Short cut, 53s. Bacon—Cumberland, light, 49s. 6d.; short rib, 54s. 6d.; long clear middles, light, 51s. 6d.; long middles, heavy, 52s.; short clear, 53s.; clear bellies, 52s. 6d.; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 42s. Lard—Prime Western in tierces, 51s. 6d.; American refined, in pails, 50s. 6d. Cheese—American finest white, 69s.; American finest colored, 69s. Tallow—Price city, 27s. 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, 44s. Rosin—Common, 5s. 7½d. Petroleum—Refined (London), 5½d. Linseed oil, 24s. 3d. Cotton-seed oil (Hull), 21s. 4½d.

## LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$10.30; city steam, \$9.50@9.75; refined, continent, tcs., \$10.50; do, South American, tcs., \$11; do, kegs, \$12.25; compound, \$7.37½@7.75.

## HOG MARKETS, APRIL 3.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 22,000; slow; 10c. lower; \$6.85@7.10.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 4,000; slow; 5c. lower; \$7.15@7.42½.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 5,500; slow; 5c. lower; \$7.10@7.35.

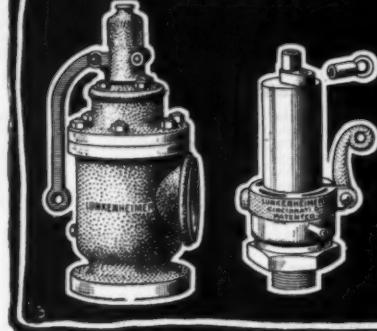
INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 3,000; lower; \$6.95@7.55.

ST. LOUIS.—Slow; 5c. lower; \$6.90@7.50.

## THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

## THE LUNKENHEIMER POP SAFETY VALVES

for STATIONARY, PORTABLE & MARINE STEAM BOILERS



Are made of the best materials, provided with large springs, have full relieving capacity and always prompt and reliable in operation. In brass top or angle outlet, 3/8 inch to 3 inches; in iron, brass mounted, screw or flange ends, 2 inches to 6 inches. Also furnished with nickel seats, if desired. All valves rigidly tested and inspected and warranted to satisfy. Specify Lunkenheimer make and order from your dealer.

Write for catalogue of Superior Brass and Iron Engineering Appliances.

THE LUNKENHEIMER CO.

SOLE MAKERS AND PATENTEES.

Main Offices and Works,

CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.

Branches { New York: 26 Cortlandt St. London: 35 Great Dover St.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 25 cars; slow; \$7.40@7.60.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 15 cars; slow; \$7.55@7.85.

## OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

There has been no sale of oleo oil in the European markets for the last two weeks. The stocks in Europe are accumulating, and the prospect is towards a break in prices for all grades of oleo oil.

Neutral lard is in the same condition as oleo oil, absolutely no business doing, and cotton oil is entirely neglected by the churners in Europe.

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, MARCH 28.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	25,000	34,000	20,000
Kansas City	5,000	3,000	4,000
St. Louis	2,000	5,500	1,500
Omaha	3,600	4,600	8,000

MONDAY, MARCH 30.

Chicago	2,500	14,000	15,000
Kansas City	9,000	9,000	7,000
St. Louis	2,500	6,000	500
Omaha	4,400	7,000	8,000

TUESDAY, MARCH 31.

Chicago	21,000	25,000	18,000
Kansas City	7,000	10,000	4,000
St. Louis	2,500	7,000	2,000
Omaha	4,400	6,000	2,500

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1.

Chicago	8,000	18,000	12,000
Kansas City	4,000	6,000	3,000
St. Louis	...	...	...
Omaha	4,400	6,000	2,000

THURSDAY, APRIL 2.

Chicago	2,000	22,000	2,000
Kansas City	1,000	4,000	1,000
St. Louis	...	...	...
Omaha	1,700	4,800	1,000

## PROFITABLE PORK RAISING.

A pork packing concern in Nova Scotia claims that there is good money in hog raising up there. The following figures are cited: 100 hogs, at 6 months old, dressed 150 lbs. each, or 15,000 lbs. The feed for them cost \$500. Feed of the sows to carry the pigs, \$70. Total, \$570. The pork was sold for \$1.20. The farmer netted \$630. Manual labor, interest and depreciation of property take off as a pro rata \$130. The net gain to the farmer in the above transaction was \$500.

## BORAX MEAT IN PERU.

In consideration of results of researches made by the medical faculty of the University of Lima, Peru, with borax acid in food prod-

ucts, the Peruvian government has prohibited the importation of all food products preserved with borax acid.

## SALT PETER FROM AIR IN GERMANY.

Consul General Richard Guenther, writing from Frankfort, says that Professor Muthmann, of the Polytechnical Academy at Munich, in a recent lecture before the Chemists' Association of his city, stated he had demonstrated that saltpeter can be produced from air by electricity at less than one-fourth of its present cost. It has for some time been known to scientists, the professor continued, that nitric acid can be formed by passing high electric currents through moist air between two platinum poles, and suitable apparatus is all that is now needed for the manufacture of nitrates on a large scale.

## THE BUTCHERS ARE SAD.

A gloom was cast over the city by the death of G. F. Swift, president of Swift & Company. There are very few butchers of any consequence who did not know Mr. Swift personally or felt that he knew the great packer. His kindly spirit is the theme in every market. Butchers are sad.

## SPRING MEAT BALL.

The baseball season is heading around the corner for the diamond. After hours the ball tossers of the boxes are handing them over at a lively gait. Ike Grumbach and "Big" Kaiser, of the Nelson Morris Manhattan Market team, are getting the twists and the wobbles and the cannon ball urgency on the sphere. Butchers who pass that way late are kept shying about to avoid disaster to their hats and things. The Armour fans are also squinting at curves. There's blood between these two ball tossing outfits. It is left over from last season, and if they get together again something's going to happen. The air is full of def's, balls and cash. This season should show up some good meat ball.

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# RETAIL DEPARTMENT

## CATCHING FLORIDA'S GREAT GAME FISH.

This is the fish and egg season, and the tarpon is the great game fish of the Florida gulf coast. It takes from one to two hours to land one of the big 100 to 300-lb. monsters with the proper sized little 12-straw braided silk line. Spearing is done, but it is to be laughed and jeered at if you land your catch by such forcible means.

W. H. Grenfeld has written the following story on what he calls "the pleasure and excitement of tarpon fishing":

It is not easy to sum up in a word in what the charm of fishing consists. There are many kinds of fishing, and many kinds of pleasure to be derived from each variety. It may be found in the actual casting of the line, in the fighting of the fish, in the quiet and seclusion of the occupation, in the character of the scenery, in the exercise of a personal dexterity which it has taken long to acquire, or in the hope of catching something big.

In fishing for tarpon the desire of catching something big is certainly present, and is an important element in the sport. But mere size is not in itself enough. A Jew fish, which may hang onto the unfortunate tarpon fisher for the greater part of the day, is as heavy as four or more tarpon, but is a subject rather for condolence or the cutting of a line than for congratulation. No; an ideal fish to catch, whether big or small, must be a great fighter. The tarpon fills this bill. He is a reckless and impetuous fighter. He will just as soon come straight at you, and even into your boat, as fly from you. He thus possesses two great requisites in a sporting fish, size and gameness.

Even when apparently well hooked, the element of uncertainty, which lends so much pleasurable excitement to fishing generally, is abundantly present. A tarpon can never be counted yours till he is actually landed. His mouth is so hard and bony that it affords but little purchase for any hook that is not well driven home. Frequently the exhausted angler sees the hook come away with a last little feeble wag of the head when the round is nearly won. In pass-fishing for tarpon this is the chief cause for the presence of the element of uncertainty, but there are many others. The risk of the line breaking under the great strain which must of necessity be put upon it is greater than in most other forms of fishing, because not only is it finer in comparison with the weight of the fish, but the salt water and the hot sun act injuriously on the best of lines. Sharks, too, are apt to rob you of your prize in the very moment of victory. In the Boca Grande Pass, off Florida, they abound naturally, and the capture of tarpon also attracts them. They lie in wait for the fish, and when it is nearly exhausted will attack it, and one bite of a large shark will cut the fish in two. The presence of large numbers of sharks in time drive away the tarpon, and places once frequented by them in large numbers gradually become deserted.

There is another attraction about the tarpon which lies in the fact that he shows himself and shows himself with no little violence, and a fish that jumps is always more exciting than one that does not. There are few finer sights in angling than the first mad leaps of the tarpon. Like a bar of burnished silver, whence he gets his name of Silver King, he flings himself high into the air, and with vigorous shakes of his great head tries to cast away the restraining hook, which he too often succeeds in doing.

When a tarpon jumps you must hold on to him, and not lower the rod or slack the line, as is the case in salmon fishing, the reason being that unless the strain on the line is kept up the hook will lose its hold, which, as a rule, is not a very secure one. Indeed, so hard and so well protected by bony layers is the tarpon's mouth that for some time it was considered impenetrable to the hook, and it was not until the proper tackle and hooks had been in-

vented that any success attended the efforts to land the fish, unless he had swallowed the bait well down, in which case a firm hold could be obtained in a softer portion of his anatomy.

But still-fishing for tarpon has to a great extent died out. I have never practiced it myself, but from all accounts it was not a very exhilarating pastime, and it was always full of disappointments. The plan was to moor the boat in some likely spot and cast the bait out some distance from you and let it lie on the bottom. When the line began to move it was paid out or allowed to run out from coils at the bottom of the boat, so that the fish should have time to swallow the bait before he was struck. The advantage of this system consists in the fact that when hooked the fish has much less chance of getting off, but the disappointments are innumerable, as the waits are long and dreary, and when the line moves at last it is very often not the work of the lordly tarpon, but of some small shark, catfish, crab, or other insignificant robber of the sea.

In pass-fishing, where the boats are not too numerous, there is opportunity for movement as well as for the exercise of a greater amount of skill in the change of bait, in working it, in finding by experience the best depth at which to fish on different days, and in playing the fish itself. A fish hooked in the mouth will give much more sport in the sea than a fish hooked in some more vital place will do in fresh water where still-fishing used to be carried on, and he will be more difficult to land, as, the hold being less secure, any slackness in the line is usually punished by the escape of the fish.

The attraction of tarpon fishing lies primarily in the great struggle with the big fish, and to prepare for this struggle it is as well, if possible, to exercise those muscles which will be called into play before engaging the fish himself. The first tarpon will probably cause more exhaustion than a dozen or more caught in a single day when the muscles required have become hardened and skill has been added by experience.

Although another and still larger fish, the so-called flying tuna, can be caught off Santa Catalina, on the coast of California, it is doubtful whether it shows such sport as the great game fish of the Gulf of Mexico. Its nature is more timid and its method more monotonous, consisting in straight runs away from its would-be captor, unvaried by the great leaps and impetuous antics of the tarpon, which invariably supply a strong element of the unexpected, and until a new sporting fish is found I think the tarpon in the sea, as the salmon in fresh water, can still claim to be the most exciting quarry of the angler with the rod and line. My best fight was with a fish that I had foul-hooked in the middle of the back. It towed my boat out to sea and was on the hook just an hour and a half, but I got it into the boat at last.

## CORN-FED PORK NOT THE BEST.

Up in Oregon the knowing ones say that corn-fed pork is not the best pork. Maybe salmon-fed or sock-eye pork is. You see, Oregon is not a great corn State, and the hog man must get in somewhere.

## THE HORSE'S MEAT FUTURE.

The "Fiegeende Blaetter" has the following lines on the Berlin, Germany, view of the horse:

Back in the barn,  
How quiet and still!  
Down in the vale  
And up on the hill  
Only is seen  
The automobile.  
The horses they graze  
On the pasture, and eat.  
Just wait! Soon you have  
On your table their meat.

## TILES IN GERMAN MEAT SHOPS.

In a letter from Mannheim, Consul H. W. Harris says:

"Americans visiting Mannheim frequently comment on the attractive meat shops to be seen here. This attractiveness is secured largely by the use of ornamental tiles for floors, walls, and even ceilings and counters.

"The tiles on the walls are similar to those used in bathrooms in the United States. They are generally of light shades, arranged in patterns of artistic design. The floors are also laid with tiles of different colors. These tiles, however, are unglazed and are heavier and of cheaper quality than those on the walls.

"In one of the most attractive of these stores the walls are of ivory-colored tiles, with panels of flowers and other designs. The counter, which runs along two sides of the room, is of the same ivory-colored material, ornamented in gold. It presents a rich, handsome appearance. Even the bookholders, scales and gas fixtures are tiled. The general effect of the room is suggestive, above all, of cleanliness.

"Stoneware furniture for stores is a novelty in Germany, and seems to be applicable especially to meat shops, fish and other markets, kitchens, sculleries, etc. The most important center for its manufacture in this country is Mettlach, where there are several large factories."

## PIG DENTISTHES.

Prof. Carlyle, of the Wisconsin Agricultural College, is advocating "dentistry for pigs." Now just imagine a dentist holding a fat, frisky pig to get his tusks even. Life is too short.

## FOOLISH MEAT WAR.

Our correspondent sends the following from Battle Creek, Mich., where the butchers have a lively meat war on hand and the "stringers" may run a cut rate meat store. He says:

"The open-air meat market problem, which is disrupting local politics, has taken an unexpected change. The Council has been allowing string butchers to sell meats from wagons on the streets, in opposition to the regular markets, but it had been generally conceded that the open-air markets would be done away with by the approach of warm weather. It is now hinted that the string butchers will consolidate and run a cut rate store."

## THE HOG LOST 250 POUNDS.

A South Dakota farmer and his hired man shoveled snow for three days hunting for a 300-lb. hog which he couldn't get back into the barn when the fierce January blizzard struck his place. Fifty-five days afterward the hog showed up, having lived under the snowdrift without food or water. He had shrunk away to fifty pounds, but the bones were active and frisky, and at once set to work making up lost weight. W. D. Donanne is the farmer, and Sioux Falls is near to where he lives.

## NEW SHOPS.

J. J. McConnell has opened his market at Newfoundland, N. J.

Alex. McGilvery will reopen the G. C. Lewis market in Potsdam, N. Y.

It is said that J. J. Black will soon open a meat market at Black's, Cal.

Harry Aull opened his meat market on South Main street, McPherson, Kan., a few days ago.

The Woonsocket, R. I., United Co-operative Company has been organized to sell meat, etc.

Andrew P. and John P. Goetten is the new meat firm at St. Cloud, Minn.

J. J. Weitz has just opened a new meat market at 206 West Rayen avenue, Youngstown, O.

Frank Casler owns a new market at Pompey, N. Y.

J. McCarty has opened a market on Bridge street, Trenton, N. J.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Harry Dougan made away with the hide of a steer at Stockett, Mont. He was hauled up to explain. Soaked.

An enterprising Cincinnati provision man uses eggs for voting purposes. He secured 300 dozen of them, labelled them "Ingalls" and "Fleischmann," the candidates for Mayor, only two dozen to a customer. To date the "Ingalls" vote in three dozen ahead. It sells the eggs.

Butchers Rob. Fob. Ed Pitman and C. J. Wall, arrested at Savannah for carrying on business without a license, were discharged. The local association had them arrested.

The Secretary of Agriculture tells us that all mushrooms are toadstools, only some of them are less dangerous than others. Now, what goes with beefsteak?

A St. Louis restaurant man had his hired man, Cutter, arrested for rendering his kitchen refuse meats, cooking with the oil and selling the lard which he bought for kitchen use. How about the customers who scavenge?

Roth & Co., the big butcher firm which has about twenty stores in various places, is now buying the Palace market, on Broadway, Long Branch, N. J.

The hen men of Minnesota had a chicken pie supper at Austin to commemorate the meeting of the Mower County Poultry Association. The pie was good.

The youngest and smallest beef hauler is in Boston. He is Antonio Marotto. He's 11 years old and weighs 58 lbs., dressed, yet he can handle a side of beef. Good boy!

### MARKETS BURNED OR IN TROUBLE.

C. W. Owens' meat market at Springfield, Neb., has been burned. Loss, \$1,500.

Jacob Beck's meat establishment at Eighteenth street, Sharpsburg, Pa., has been burned.

J. J. Fenderson's butcher shop at 385 Chenango street, Binghamton, N. Y., was damaged by fire.

Sheriff Hammond closed B. Lighhart's market at 504 State street, Schenectady, N. Y.

### BUTCHERS THAT HAVE DIED.

Rinhart Flak, the well-known butcher at Kansas City, Mo., died suddenly there a few days ago.

Albert Schubert, the well-to-do butcher at Burlington and Cumberland streets, Camden, N. J., is dead.

William H. Ferris, a butcher at Miasmus, Conn., died there a few days ago.

James Fuqua, a butcher at Rockdale, Ind., shot himself last week.

Matthew F. Hennessy, the well-known butcher of New Castle, Pa., has died there of Bright's disease.

### BUSINESS CHANGES.

The Bird meat market, at 115 East Crawford street, Findlay, O., has been closed by the owner.

E. J. Couchman has bought Kimberly & Oliver's market at Oriskany Falls, N. Y.

Matthew Walz recently sold his meat market at New Castle, Del.

Orvid A. Porter has been compelled to quit the butcher business at New Castle, Del. Ill health.

W. A. Ferguson bought Robert Fosmire's market at Broadalbin, N. Y., last week.

E. Zonneville has purchased the meat market of Frank Zornow at Pittsford, N. Y.

Ellenberger Bros. now own Swartz & Luginbill's meat market at Berne, Ind.

Bert Bower bought his partner's interest in the market firm of Bower & Probasco at Owego, N. Y.

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### AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Columbus, O., is still disgruntled over the new market situation in that city. A majority of the butchers have expended considerable money in making improvements of their stands at North Market, and they realize that the new market house is going to be a serious competitor.

The Chicago Grocers' and Butchers' Association is "agin' Mr. Harrison," and has come out for Stewart for Mayor in the following resolutions:

Whereas, We, the members of the Chicago Grocers' and Butchers' Association, are well acquainted with the business qualifications, integrity and honesty of Graeme Stewart; and

Whereas, We believe it will be to the interests of the city of Chicago if he were to be elected as Mayor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we do hereby most heartily indorse his candidacy, and that we pledge ourselves to assist to the extent of our power in electing him as the next Mayor of Chicago.

The association also adopted the following:

Whereas, Charles Woodward, Republican candidate for Alderman in the Thirty-fourth ward, has been employed as the attorney of our association for the past ten years; and

Whereas, We have the utmost confidence in his ability and integrity; and

Whereas, We believe he is a fit and proper representative to be elected to the City Council; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we do hereby most heartily indorse his candidacy and pledge ourselves to

do all we can to further his election, and ask the support of every member to aid and assist in bringing about his election.

S. Westerfeld is president of the association.

The Montreal, Canada, Butchers' Association is hopeful of having the city authorities forbid the use of trading stamps. Hon. Mr. Parent promised that the representations made would receive careful consideration. He also said that it was very probable the Legislature would pass a bill prohibiting the use of trading stamps.

Several Peoria, Ill., butchers have formed themselves into an association and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Fred Whitten; vice-president, Wallace Hippie; secretary, Clarence Clayberg; treasurer, W. H. Watson; sergeant-at-arms, Andy Wilson.

The butcher shop employees of Boston, Mass., are agitating for a Wednesday half-holiday. They have the bill for such a day before the Legislature.

### ADDED TO HIS FACTORY.

"The bologna plant expands" is the way a Western wit describes the blowing up of a local wurst factory. Robert L. Eby's bologna factory at Lebanon, Pa., also exploded, but it was in a decorous way. Mr. Eby added some smokehouses and other auxiliaries to increase its output.

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